THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2430. COLORADO SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885. Price Five Cents

XLVIII CONGRESS.

All Night Spent on Annual Appropriation Bills.

Danger of an Extra Session Not Yet Passed.

Pacific Mail Subsidy the Bone of Contention.

Review of the Work Done in Both Sessions.

Work of the Forty-Eighth Congress

WASHINGTON, March 3. During the two sessions of the forty-eighth congress there have been introduced in the house 8,986 bills and 345 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws:

Bills to establish a bureau of labor.

To establish a bureau of animal industry, prevent exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

To repeal the test oath act of 1862.

To limit to three years, the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violating internal revenue laws

To establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department.

To grant letter carriers at free delivery offices 15 days leave of absence, with pay, in each year.

To provide a retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for 30 years or upwards.

To reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and other periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces.

To remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine. (The Dingley shipping bill.)

To provide a civil government for Alaska

To prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of, bonds or other securities of foreign governments.

To extend the duration of the court of commissioners on Alabama claims.

To make all public roads and highways post roads.

To make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employee of the United States, acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof.

To relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who, after serving faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave.

To provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the states.

To reorganize the corps of judge advocates in the army.

To declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from Portland to Astoria, Oregon.

To reorganize the inspector general's department of the army.

To provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring to the court of claims

The following important bills have been sent to the president for his approval and will doubtless be signed by him before adjournment of congress to-morrow, hence may considered as enacted.

Bills to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country.

To declare the forfeiture of lands granted to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad and to prevent unlawful occupation of the public lands.

Among important measures yet remaining in conference committees upon points of difference between the houses are the house bill to repeal the pre emption and timber culture laws.

House bill to forfeit lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company and house bill to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men in the army for private property destroyed in the service of the United States.

The most important measures which have come before this congress for action and failed are as follows:

Morrison's tariff bill, to reduce import duties and war taxes.

Mr. Pherson's bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

Blair's bill to provide for the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Bill to provide for the collection of statistics relating to marriage and divorce.

Bill to provide for the performance of the duties of president of the United States in case of death, removal, resignation or inability of both president and vice president.

A proposition to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars.

The substance of the house bill to provide an appropriation for commencement of work on the Hennepin canal.

The house bill to provide for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army passed both houses but was vetoed.

House bill authorizing the purchase by citizens of the United States and admission free of duty of foreign built ships for use in the foreign carrying trade.

House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide that citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.

Senate bill, to provide for copyright for newspaper articles.

House bill to provide that hereafter appointments of governors of territories should be limited to persons who have been residents of said territories for at least two years.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

House bill to provide pensions for veterans of the Mexican war.

House joint resolution, to provide for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Bill to establish a board of commissioners on inter state commerce, and a bill to provide for counting the electoral vote.

Of measures of general interest introduced during the lifetime of this congress which will fall of final action a large number passed one house but did not pass the other and many hundreds have never got further than the calendars of the house in which they originated, and will die there, while a great many have never even been reported from the committees to which they were referred.

The bill to punish bigamy (the Hoar anti-polygamy bill) passed the senate, but failed in the house.

Among the bills which passed the house but failed to pass the senate are the following:

To declare forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants; to amend the Thurman act and provide for investment of the sinking fund of Pacific railroads and for the settlement of their accounts with the government, to establish a department of agriculture.

Several investigating committees sat during the session but the results of their labors have been fully reported from time to time

XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3 There were hardly a dozen members in the hall when the session resumed this morning. The sundry civil bill had in the meantime come over from the senate heavily loaded with amendments.

Randall asked unanimous consent that this bill be taken up and amendments non concurred in and sent to the conference committee, but objection came from Hepburn, and then there was a call of the house which showed the presence of only 45 members.

Randall's motion was then renewed and agreed to, and Randall, Forney and Ryan appointed conferees on the part of the house.

After various ineffectual attempts to have bills taken up by unanimous consent and it being plainly impossible to have any public business transacted the house adjourned until 11 o'clock.

When the house reconvened Valentine immediately moved a recess until 10 o'clock to-night, his object being to prevent consideration of the contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson.

Republicans refrained from voting on the motion and left the house without a quorum. No attempt was made to transact business until Townshend submitted the report of the conference committee on the post office appropriation bill, announcing continued disagreement.

Townshend stated that there were several points of difference between the two houses, the most important of which was on the senate amendment relating to the ocean mail service. He was opposed to this because he regarded it in the light of a subsidy proposition and because it intrusted dangerous power to the postmaster general.

Pending debate the speaker laid before the house a communication from G. H. Craig, representative of the Fourth Alabama district, stating that he had forwarded to the governor of that state his resignation, to take effect March 3d. Laid on the table.

After a long debate the house concurred in the senate amendment authorizing the postmaster general to lease premises for third-class postoffices.

Horr moved that the house concur in the senate amendment relative to ocean mail transportation. Lost; yeas 128, nays 132.

The house then insisted on its disagreement to the amendment and further conference was ordered.

Ellis submitted a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The report states that agreement was reached on all points in controversy except upon senate amendments striking out clauses paying claims against Indian tribes on account of depredations and enacting legislation relative to the introduction of intoxicating spirits into Indian territory.

Holman's amendment striking out the clause relative to claims against tribes was concurred in, 111 to 54. The other amendment was disagreed to and further conference ordered.

Hancock submitted a conference report on the pensions appropriation bill. Adopted. The house recedes from its disagreement to all senate amendments, and as finally agreed to the bill appropriates $60,000,000.

Recess until 7.30.

Upon reconvening numerous motions to take a recess were made to again prevent consideration of election cases. The point of no quorum was raised.

Robinson of New York made an appeal "as the last words he would ever say in Washington," asking the house to make a donation of any amount to Mrs. Mecklenham, grand daughter of Jefferson, and requested unanimous consent for the passage of the bill, making an appropriation for that purpose. Hammond objected.

The deficiency appropriation bill was received from the senate. The senate amendments were non-concurred in and Burnes, Randall and Long appointed conferees. Time dragged along very slowly, the monotonous voice of the clerk enunciating the names of members being only varied by members themselves passing lazily between the tellers as the question of "no quorum" was raised upon various dilatory motions. Tired out from the long session of last night, representatives took no interest in the proceedings, rarely voting.

At 12.30 the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to.

Lewis, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the 12th of February senate amendments to the bill to prevent unlawful occupancy of public lands had been concurred in upon the statement of Payson that the amendments met with unanimous approval of the committee on public lands. He had since learned that the bill had not been referred to the committee and that the amendments had never been recommended by it.

Townshend presented a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The report announced continued disagreement, the point of difference still being the clause providing for ocean mail transportation.

Holman made a protest against the senate amendment. He argued against the principle of subsidies and appealed to the democratic side to stand by the house conferees.

Horr and Ellis made equally vigorous speeches on the other side of the question.

1.45 a. m. The prospect at present is that the house will remain in session for some hours. It is now discussing the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and it is the private opinion of many members that should the house insist on its disagreement to the senate amendment relative to ocean mail transportation an extra session is unavoidable.

2.15 a. m. The house adopted conference report on the fortification appropriation bill. The postoffice bill is still under consideration

SENATE

Dawes called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill The two houses, he said, had agreed on the bill so far as all items properly pertaining to appropriations bills were concerned. The senate had struck out all items for general legislation. On one of these however the house insisted. Since the bill passed, Dawes added, the senate seemed to have weakened on its position as to general legislation. Some provisions of the Indian appropriation bill were in open violation of our treaty obligations as well as unconstitutional

Sherman said if the senate regarded the house legislation unwise and unsound the senate should not recede no matter what the consequences

Plumb said we were confronted with the possibility, to say nothing more, of an extra session of congress growing out of the action of the house The course of that body had shown the magnificent will power of one man to produce such a result, pregnant, as Plumb believed it to be, with gravest consequences to the people of the United States. The exceedingly defective form of legislation found in the appropriation bills tended to make him (Plumb) immovably opposed to yielding, so far at least as related to important legislation. No more gross confession of legislative incompetency had ever been seen than had been manifested within a stone's throw of the senate chamber within thirty days A bill appropriating millions of dollars had been passed without consideration and then sent to the senate within two days of the close of the session. Plumb characterized the harbor and river lump appropriation as criminal waste of the people's money.

In order to bring the question to a point and get the understanding of the senate, Dawes moved, though he said he would vote against his own motion, that the senate recede as to the provision in the bill relating to legal jurisdiction and procedure in cases of crimes committed by Indians.

The senate refused to recede, yeas 4, nays 47.

A message from the house announced disagreement with the senate on the sundry civil bill. The senate insisted on its amendment and the chair appointed as conference committee Allison, Hale and Beck.

Dawes explained remaining differences on the Indian bill to be a provision prohibiting carrying whisky into Indian territory, that of disarming Indians, and that relating to Oklahoma territory. These, Dawes added, were good provisions but were at present in such form on the bill as to do more harm than good

Sherman explained that the committee of arrangements appointed by the senate to take charge of the inaugural ceremony had not discriminated against the house in any way, but in the present instance precedents had been somewhat departed from in favor of the house.

The matter of the Indian conference report was again taken up.

Dawes moved that the senate insist on the remaining amendments.

Manderson moved that the senate recede as to the amendment extending time for payment for Indian lands.

VanWyck satirically said the senate could not agree to legislative provisions on an appropriation bill when put on by the house, but could itself put on such a bill a Pacific Mail subsidy clause when it thought fit. John Roach, Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington had been defeated at the other end of the capitol but had demanded that the senate should violate its own rules VanWyck supported Manderson's motion.

The senate by a vote of 13 to 36 refused to recede.

Vest hoped the senate would agree with the house provision regarding the Oklahoma matter, and moved that the senate recede from its amendment.

Ingalls did not believe the senate appreciated the full significance of the Oklahoma difficulty. He had no doubt that within forty-eight hours two thousand persons by concerted action would move on these Oklahoma lands to forcibly occupy them and prepared to maintain that occupancy by force of arms He did not believe a graver complication could arise in the dawn of the coming administration whose crepuscular light we already saw in the eastern sky than the complication likely to arise in this matter.

Cullom said he had received reliable information that 2,000 men were ready and determined to go on the lands referred to on the 5th of March.

Dawes inquired why on the 5th of March.

Cullom could not say.

Ingalls did not know whether this was "post hoc" or "proptor hoc," whether cause, effect or coincidence.

Butler asked whether the commander-in-chief of the United States army had not sent an armed force to put out and keep out the people alluded to.

Ingalls said yes, but the star of that eminent commander was about to set. In a short time the command of that very majestic body of men known as the army of the United States would have passed from the control of the great general who now commanded to a greater general whose courage was still in the womb of the future. But undoubtedly there was an impression that after the fifth of March the troops would be withdrawn. Ingalls said there were no lands of the Oklahoma tract that were in any sense public lands. It had been said contracts existed for grazing cattle on these lands and the senate was standing in the way of opening the lands. Ingalls denied that a single contract of the character named existed or that a single head of cattle fed on Oklahoma lands. We should make a declaration, broad, clear and distinct, that no man should be permitted to go on the best lands in contravention. It may be however, before the sun rose again, misguided citizens of the United States might be in conflict with the troops. He (Ingalls) would regret shedding blood but there was one way in his opinion to avoid it and that was for the senate not to invite the people to go there, by the promise that a negotiation was about to be entered on for the purpose of opening the lands for settlement.

The senate insisted on its position and the chair appointed Dawes, Plumb and Ransom a committee of conference on the bill.

Allison submitted a conference report on the general pension bill No action was taken on it for the present.

Hale, from the committee on appropriations, submitted the deficiency appropriation bill. He said it comprised 90 odd pages and ought to be considered as soon as possible in order to go back to the house. There were now but 23 hours of the session of the 48th congress remaining, and he asked unanimous consent to have this bill at once taken up.

Conger called attention to the river and harbor bill which, he said, he had yesterday notified the senate he would call up to-day.

Hale understood Conger would antagonize the deficiency bill with a "conjectural" river and harbor bill. He (Hale) had grave doubt of the possibility of congress getting through its necessary business without an extra session and this added amazingly to the doubt. The appropriations committee had done its very best to get the bills before the senate and the senate must now take the responsibility of the situation from this time till noon to-morrow.

Cockrell desired the senator to bear in mind the exact responsibility for their action. This bill and the fortification bill were all the appropriation bills now left.

The senate adjourned and the legislative day of the third immediately began.

Hawley submitted a verbal report of work done by the special committee to investigate the steel producing capacity of the United States stating that the committee had visited several cities and examined many factories and furnaces, and had in type the results of its investigations, but such investigations had not been completed for want of time.

Morgan moved that the committee be continued during the recess and required to report next December Agreed to.

Aldrich submitted a report from the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard Ordered printed.

Hale called up the general deficiency appropriation bill and its reading was proceeded with. The house provision abolishing the office of the tenth census was stricken out by the senate.

Miller of New York offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to complete the pedestal of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be erected on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. Agreed to.

Amendments were adopted appropriating $50,000 to continue the Mississippi river commission and increasing appropriations for compensation of postmasters whose salaries have been readjusted under the act of '83 to $278,481, an increase of $137,983. A few other unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The fortification bill was then taken up. An amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of machine guns.

The committee amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened took recess to nine o'clock.

When the senate reconvened the river and harbor bill was taken up. As passed by the house it appropriates $5,000,000 in gross As proposed by the senate committee to be amended it appropriates $10,000,000. Conger defended the increase and Frye opposed the lump sum bill.

Dawes submitted a new conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The only remaining point of difference, he said, was the provision relating to the Oklahoma lands, and on motion of Vest the senate receded from its position and adopted the house provision. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then resumed.

Pending debate the senate passed the house bill providing for the adoption by American ships of international regulations for preventing collisions at sea

Dawes submitted a new conference report upon the fortification bill, showing adjustment of all differences.

On motion of Pendleton the house for bill thereturn of the Chinese indemnity fund passed without debate.

The senate then proceeded to consider house pension bills favorably reported from the senate committee.

Court Martial for Hazen.

WASHINGTON, March 3 The president today ordered a general court martial to convene in the city of Washington on the 11th inst., for the trial of Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, on charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military disipline in having officially and publicly criticized the action of the secretary of war for not following his recommendation to send an expedition to the relief of Lieutenant Greely in September, 1883. Following is the detail for the court: Major General Hancock, Major General Scofield, Brigadier General Howard, Brigadier General Terry, Brigadier General Augur, Brigadier General MacFeeley, Brigadier General Rochester, Brigadier General Holabird, Brigadier General Murray, Brigadier General Newton, Colonel Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry, Colonel Merritt, Fifth cavalry; Colonel Black, Second infantry; with Capt. J. W. Claus, Twenty-fourth infantry judge advocate. Orders were also issued to-day for the suspension of General Hazen and for him to consider himself under arrest until further orders. Captain Mills, of the signal service, has been ordered to duty as acting chief signal officer pending the result of the trial of General Hazen. It is understood the action of the president in this case was precipitated by an interview with General Hazen published yesterday in which General Hazen is represented as placing on the secretary of war the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greely party.

Literature Class

There were between seventy-five and one hundred present at the Rev. Mr. Black's literature class last night at the Presbyterian church. Taine's English Literature was used for the first time since the organization of the class, the subject being the Saxon Period. Mr. Black explained to the class that perhaps the first two lessons in the course would be rather monotonous but as they advanced interest would increase. He prefaced the lesson with a brief review of the Saxon period and spoke of the merits and defects of the author. Two or three members of the class showed careful study of the subject by giving prompt and satisfactory answers to questions asked by Mr. Black.

The topics for next Tuesday night will be the "Norman Period." Several new members joined the class last evening.

THE INS AND OUTS.

The National Capital Invested by Hungry Hordes

Prepared to Take Charge of the Affairs of the Nation.

Extraordinary Preliminaries to the Change in Administration.

Welcomes and Leave-takings of the Two Presidents.

Cleveland's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, March 3 At seven o'clock this morning the special train bearing the president-elect and his party drew up on the side track in the depot. The committee of citizens appointed by Chairman Corcoran to receive the president-elect had been informed by him that he desired to avoid a public reception and would prefer to receive his visit from the committee at his hotel They were also informed yesterday afternoon by members of the senate designated by Governor Cleveland as a medium of further communication that other and private arrangements had been made for his comfortable reception at the station and conveyance to the hotel. But nevertheless when the party arrived only a few hats hands and a half a dozen newspaper reporters were present.

After a delay of about 10 minutes Chairman Bennett and Mr. Galt of the inaugural committee put in an appearance and were introduced to the president-elect. Some 20 minutes were required to secure carriages, and it was ten minutes to eight before the party disembarked. Meanwhile the news of his arrival had spread and a crowd gathered around the Pullman car "Maranon" and stared hard at the president-elect, who bore the scrutiny with equanimity. When the carriages arrived the party alighted and proceeded through the ladies' waiting room to the north entrance, the president-elect leading with Chairman Bennett. He wore a blue overcoat and silk hat and did not appear at all fatigued by his night's journey. Carriages were taken and the party proceeded to the Arlington, where a hasty toilet was made and breakfast served.

The sub committee appointed by the inauguration general reception committee to welcome the president-elect to Washington called on him by appointment this afternoon. Their chairman, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, after introducing fellow members, expressed a welcome in a few well chosen words and Governor Cleveland felicitously returned his acknowledgements. An informal conversation ensued for some little time and the committee then individually took their leave. The members of this committee were as follows: Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Hon. Epes Hunter, Aldan McLane, John F. Nevils, John W. Thompson, Hon. Horatio Kirk, Dr. Daniel B. Clark, Adjutant General Drum, General Hazen, Joseph Dent, David R. McKee, agent of the associated press, Rear Admiral Porter, Major G. C. Goodloe, Archibold H Lowrey, Ben Perley Poore, A Ross Ray, Dr. J. M. Toner, S. H. Kauffman, Rear Admiral Stevens, Alexander Porter Morse and Geo. E. Hamilton.

After the call of the citizens' reception committee Mr. Cleveland continued to receive callers until 6 o'clock, when he dined at the hotel. Among those who called were Mr. Hendricks, Colonel Vilas, Secretary McCulloch, General Farnsworth, Daniel Manning, Senator Gorman, Senator Garland and General Sheridan and three members of his staff. Mr. Hendricks called about noon and had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont appeared in the parlors after dinner and from that hour until ten o'clock the president-elect continued to receive callers, who were admitted only after sending their cards. At 10 o'clock Mr. Cleveland retired. He will leave the hotel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the White House and from there will be driven to the capitol.

Mr. Hendricks received a large number of callers at his room to-day. In the evening he was serenaded by several visiting organizations and in acknowledging one of those compliments tendered him by the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, and a flambeau club of Kansas, he said he regarded the demonstration to-day as an "endorsement of the principles of pure and honorable government."

Enthusiastic Democrats

WASHINGTON, March 3 The eve of inauguration day presents a scene of extraordinary activity, excitement and enthusiasm The fronts of all buildings on Pennsylvania avenue are nearly concealed by flags, shields and festoons of bunting so that the street is almost literally walled in with tri colored drapery. The lanterns of street lamp posts have been removed and the gas flames are surrounded by colored globes. Electric lights blaze on every corner and along the pavements of the brilliantly illuminated streets, under fluttering streamers and banners, move crowds of inauguration visitors. Military organizations in full uniform headed by five bands and lighted by locomotive headlights and flanked with torches are constantly passing back and forth through Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street on their way to or from the headquarters of the president-elect and are greeted with cheers as they wheel around the corners between throngs of spectators. Companies of state militia in plain and serviceable blue alternate with the picturesque shades of zouaves in showy red and white. The New York political clubs in long overcoat and silk hats are followed by the flambeau club from Topeka, Kan., dressed in spectral uniform of unbroken white and carrying peculiar pneumatic torches into whose hollow shafts they blew at intervals so as to send up high slender tongues of naptha like flame. The Ducksworth club, of Cincinnati, presenting a very creditable appearance, is cheered as it marches along in light overcoats, dark pants and high white hats. Bands of all kinds are to be heard in every direction, four or five sometimes passing the treasury department together but in different directions and playing different airs. Around the Arlington hotel, where the president-elect is staying, there has been a great throng of people all the evening watching the arriving and departing of troops and listening to serenades which bands successively play under Mr. Cleveland's windows. The whole city seems even at this late hour of the evening to be astir, and presents a festive and holiday appearance which is as striking as it is unusual.

Scenes at the Capitol

WASHINGTON, March 3. The corridors of the capitol are almost impassable. Dense crowds surround every door of the galleries of the two houses, peering through and awaiting the departure of the more fortunate occupants of seats within. They are composed for the most part of well behaved, well dressed people and by far the larger half wear overcoats of army blue, their red lined capes thrown back the better to display the buttons and military trappings beneath Many civilians are decorated with silken badges bearing gilt devices. The old citizen, who remembers the inaugurations of Pierce and Buchanan, and who loves to tell any chance passer by of the glories of the ancient democracy, elbows the younger and more sportive patriot, who, in default of cheering memories, cherished with equal ardor, and chats as freely about his germinating hopes of hereafter, dating from to-morrow noon A majority of the latter have come to pay their first visit to the halls of congress and betray in face and demeanor a sense of proprietorship in the building and its contents They bear their disappointment, however, with patience not unmixed with painful surprise as the sturdy methodical policemen turn them back, and ask their equally uninformed neighbors if any way is open to the free, but untitled, American citizen to get where he can see the process of law making The process to such as get admission is not so well calculated to excite reverence as the earlier days of the session. The representatives and senators are worn out with the protracted session and excitement of the last few days and bear witness to the fact in their uneasy attitudes and sometimes in the unparliamentary vigor of their remarks An extra session remains a possibility and is much discussed among members and attaches of congress The condition of business is such that appropriation bills might be disposed of in 12 hours, yet a possibility remains that some will not be passed. The great crowds of spectators have a very inspiring effect on the eloquence of many members. The day is hazy with signs of rain to night, but indications are favorable for a fair day to-morrow.

Arthur's Parting Compliments

WASHINGTON, March 3 The White House building and grounds were crowded with visitors to-day. The east room, however, was the only one open to sightseers. Policemen guarded the stairway leading to upper portions of the house and allowed only those on official business to pass. The president was kept very busy during the day signing acts of congress and attending other official matters. Members of the United States supreme court headed by Chief Justice Waite called just before noon and took leave of the president.

A meeting of the cabinet was held at noon and lasted two hours. All the members were present. The session was devoted to clearing up federal business respecting action during the present administration. During the session a messenger brought a large floral cornucopia arrow which was laid a beautiful horse shoe formed of rare exotics.

At 2 30 the president received members of the diplomatic corps. All legations were represented and it seemed as if every diplomat in the city improved the opportunity to take official leave of the president.

While arrangements were being made for packing and removing the personal effects of the president and his family a large express wagon drove up to the main entrance and deposited a number of trunks, boxes and parcels containing the personal effects of President elect Cleveland and his private secretary. The president's effects will be removed to-morrow. After the president has reviewed the inaugural procession he will proceed direct to the residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen whose guest he will be for two or three weeks. His son and daughter will accompany him. Mrs. McElroy will be the guest of Mrs. John Field, Mrs. Haynesworth the guest of Mrs. James A. Dumont.

President-elect Cleveland called on President Arthur this afternoon.

A Colliery Horror.

LONDON, March 3. A terrific explosion occurred this morning in the Uswaith colliery, Sutherland. Twenty seven persons were killed. It was caused by fire damp.

LATER—Thirty six dead bodies have been recovered. The search still continues

The list of dead includes two men asphyxiated while engaged on the work of rescue.

A Good Private School

Last Monday a new class was started in the very excellent private school conducted by Mr. Krauss. It is a class for children who are too young to begin regular school work, but still old enough to take kindergarten work. The school hours will be three hours daily from nine until twelve in the morning. There will be only two hours of teaching and the work will be done almost entirely by the teacher. One hour will be devoted to recreation. Singing will be taught this class by Miss Krauss and Miss Emma Krauss will conduct the rest of the exercises which will be of a simple, elementary character. This department was needed in the school and should prove a success. This school is now in its second year and is doing better work than ever before. Mr. Krauss is an accomplished scholar and has charge of the more advanced classes. For many years he was an instructor of German at Harvard and is recommended by the president of Harvard university and many other eminent educators. He is ably assisted by a corps of teachers fully equal to the needs of the school. One of the best features of the school is the teaching of drawing by Miss Krauss. Examples of the fine quality of her work have been seen in Mr. Eoff's book store. While our public schools are excellent, there is a field for a good private school. For many reasons it is a necessity in this city. It is a matter of congratulation that this school should be under the guidance of such excellent teachers and it is a matter of public interest that it should be generously supported. We most heartily recommend this school to parents, and, if they wish to send their children to private schools, urge them to patronize Mr. Krauss' school.

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10 45 a. m., departs 10 48 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m., departs 7 03 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10 55 p. m., departs 10 58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2 05 p. m., departs 2 10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 32 a. m., departs 3 37 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express arrives 12 02 p. m., departs 12 07 p. m.

" 4. Denver Accommodation arrives 9 10 a. m., departs 9 15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5 55 p. m., departs 6 00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	10 50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	8 55 a. m.
No. 33 "	2 15 p. m.	No. 34 "	11 55 a. m.
No. 35— "	7 05 p. m.	No. 36 "	5 50 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars run daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVE—	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...12 55 a. m	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m
" Denver.. 3 30 p. m	From Denver, 11 30 a. m

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.00 a. m. to 7.00 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m	1.45 p. m.
" "		6.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11 45 a. m	5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.10 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	2.20, p. m
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	12 10 p. m
" "		6 10 p. m
Via D. & N. O.		3 40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m	10 30 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m	5 10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 5.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 5.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 5.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days . . . . . 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays . . . . . 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

M. TAGGART, Manager.

Jules La Barth spent Sunday in the city with his family.

A. Armentrout went to his ranch east of Pueblo yesterday.

Hon. Ivory Phillips, of Bijou Basin, was in the city yesterday.

J. J. Hagerman went to Denver on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

Colonel Linsley of The Antlers went to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

The ground was broken on the Hagerman property yesterday for the foundation.

L. R. Kittridge, of The Antlers, is expected home to-morrow from his visit to Chicago.

Mrs. P. Ericson has gone to Chicago on a visit to her mother, and will combine business with pleasure.

The annual statement of the Colorado Springs Hotel Co. was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Dickey and wife arrived on Sunday from Santa Barbara, Mexico, where Mr. Dickey is engaged in mining.

County Commissioner McShane came down from Monument yesterday and returned last night on the Salt Lake express.

County court was in session yesterday morning, but adjourned until Wednesday without transacting much business.

Messrs. S. W. Clark & Co. have opened up a new real estate office in the building occupied by Peck's museum and O'Haire's tailor shop.

The meetings at the M. E. church, south, will be continued this week at 3 and 7 p. m. Rev. W. J. Jackson, presiding elder, will preach to-night.

The trees upon either side of the Manitou road between Colorado Springs and Colorado City are being trimmed. They have needed it for some time.

Mr. J. F. Pierce, agent of the Pacific express, with his mother went to Boulder Sunday, Mr. Rouse, of Denver, will act as agent during his absence.

Arrivals at the Crawford House Rev. M. H. Wilson, Bellaire, Ohio, S. Bush, Cheyenne, Wyo., L. Graves, Leadville, Col.; W. H. Rouse, Denver, S. S. Roberts, New York.

Messrs. Bacon & Carr have been appointed the agents for the sale of the coal taken from the El Paso coal mines north of Colorado Springs. Considerable of it is now being burned in the city.

Messrs. George R. Buckman and J. L. Marston left on the Thunderbolt yesterday for New Mexico. They contemplate remaining absent about a week or ten days, during which time they will visit Silver City and Deming.

Mrs. Dr. Wiley came home from the New Orleans exposition yesterday on the Thunderbolt. She reports that the exposition is a complete success, but that the weather was very disagreeable and it was very muddy under foot.

Mr. Ed. Newton yesterday took possession of Walker's billiard room and will hereafter carry on the business. Ed., we predict, will make a popular proprietor, and all the old patrons of the place can expect courteous treatment at his hands.

The burning of some wood in the alley between Kiowa and Pike's Peak, just west of Nevada avenue, caused by the careless depositing of ashes, brought out the fire department Sunday about noon. The fire was extinguished before water was turned on and before any damage was done.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, sends us the following weather record for February 1885: Average daily temperature, 30 4-7, highest temperature 59 on 4th and 6th, lowest temperature 8 on 10th, snowfall on seven different days, clear days, (strictly) 4, fair days, 13; prevailing wind south, 16 days.

There was a largely attended meeting of the "Stand-up Collar" Hose company, formerly the Jacksons, at the rooms in the city hall last night. Mr. F. M. Doudna, the first assistant foreman of the company, tendered his resignation and Len Jackson was elected to fill the place. Messrs. T. H. Burnham and Billy McGee were chosen nozzlemen to fill vacancies. After routine business had been disposed of cigars and paper collars were passed around and the remainder of the evening spent in a very social manner. Fully twenty-five members were present at the meeting.

Mr. H. T. O'Brien comes out with the announcement that he can sell trunks, traveling bags, ladies' street bags, etc., at prices lower than any other in Colorado. He has a well selected stock of the best goods in this line that can be found in the market and those contemplating traveling should see what he has. In his harness and saddle department the ranchman who wants a good harness or the cow boy a saddle for the approaching round-up cannot help but find something that will suit him. Don't pass the store by without giving Mr. O'Brien a call.

The London Drama makes the following very complimentary notice of Miss Minnie Palmer who is to appear at the opera house on Friday night next: "Miss Minnie Palmer is, in truth, the lightest, brightest, prettiest, most shapely, lively, and altogether the most bewitching little actress that was ever on the stage. Her songs are delivered in a clear ringing voice, intermingled with a pathos which, at times, is really thrilling. Her dancing is of the most fairy like order possible she displaying an ease and elasticity in movement which is almost mechanical so exceptional are some of her movements. Her delivery of speech, as with her songs, is given with a clear and affectionate tone, but when necessary, she can exhibit firmness and defiance throughout the entire rendering. Her whole soul seems working with her. At the close of the acts, the audience insisted upon her appearing before the curtain several times."

The readers of the GAZETTE will remember that about a year ago Mr. William Stark's hardware store on South Tejon street was broken into by burglars and goods to the amount of about $200 stolen. Some active work was done by the police officers at the time but no trace of the perpetrators of the crime could be found. On Sunday morning two boys, Horace Benbow and Charley Epenetos, who were playing about one of the old warehouses near the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot, found secreted under the floor, tied up in handkerchiefs, a lot of pocket knives and razors, four revolvers and several other articles of value. The property was brought up town by the boys and identified by Mr. Stark as that stolen from his store last winter. It was valued at $100, and is in comparatively good condition, having evidently been deposited there recently. Mr. Stark rewarded the boys for their luck by giving each a good pocket knife and five dollars in cash.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HATFIELD & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 1 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 28 tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods. We guarantee the best work in these departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m‡

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce is made from the freshest, purest and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it, waste, labor, anxiety and disappointment are prevented.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m‡

BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, have assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. JANTHUS BENTLEY, Assignee. m-24 tf

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m‡

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7 30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m. with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

GO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The unusual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 5th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route. It is not the only line, but it has hosts of friends who will travel by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m‡

Taine's English Literature

FOR SALE BY

J. K. Gossage

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. b-25-tf

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

Is now prepared to accommodate guests.

Table Board, $5 00 per week; Board and Room, $7.00 to $10.00.

It is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city and at a convenient distance from both depots. The guests can at all times have a

A FINE VIEW FROM THE PIAZZAS.

P. SAUCIER, Prop'r. b 22 1m

El Paso Coal,

$3 PER TON.

Bacon & Carr, Agents. c-3-tf

IN RESPONSE

To numerous requests we have this day opened a full line of

Artists' Materials

Including Windsor & Newton's

OIL AND WATER COLORS,

Schoufeld & Co.'s German Water Colors, and

LACROIX'S ENAMEL COLORS,

For Painting on Porcelain.

Prices guaranteed as low as those of any dealer in Colorado.

Thayer & Howbert a-3-tf

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Shopping Bags, Satchels, etc., etc.

HARNESS, Light and Heavy. Ladies' & Gents' Saddles

PRICES more reasonable than at any other place in the state of Colorado.

H. T. O'BRIEN

No. 105 S. Tejon st.

Repairing Done Promptly. c 3-6w-1m

W. [illegible] & [illegible]

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And Agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 39. j-6-tf

THE PALATIAL

Our Embroideries Has Arrived

AT LAST AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE WORK

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THIS

Magnificent Line of Goods,

AND INVITE THE LADIES TO

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

WE STILL HAVE A NUMBER OF

Remnants of Dress Goods,

AND BARGAINS GUARANTEED.

GIDDINGS BROS. m-19-tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1873.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New - Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

IN ALL SORTS OF THINGS AT

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

SPECIAL NOTICE!

JUST IN

NEW STYLES SPRING JERSEYS.

All Styles, Tailor Finished, French and Braided in Plain and Gold and Silver FROM $1.25 TO $6.00 EACH. Marked LOW. Come and see the new Jerseys at the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 101 Pike's Peak Avenue. Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,

"Worthy and Prices." d-8-tf

THE COLORADO SPRINGS

REAL ESTATE,

MINING,

AND

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

101 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. T. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

REAL ESTATE!

No. 27.

A Palatial Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, upon a large lot, we have one of the finest houses in every respect in this city. It is attractively unique in design and substantially constructed after the most most modern plans and with the most modern conveniences, has 14 rooms including bathroom, all rooms wainscoted four feet high with selected Georgia pine, double doors throughout the house, principal rooms have solid oak doors large halls and staircases, panelled with selected native woods; woodwork throughout is polished native woods—no paint in the house, large closets and pantries and ample cellar, hot and cold water and gas pipes on both floors; lovely porches and beautiful lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits. Stable for three horses; large hay mow, carriage and chicken house. The house has open fire places and open grates in the principal rooms and handsome brick and tiled mantels. WE CAN SELL THIS PROPERTY FOR LESS THAN COST. Furniture for sale also. This is

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

No. 25.

A 40-Acre Suburban Gem.

Just south of the city, on a much-travelled road, is a property of 40 acres highly improved, every acre under ditch, unlimited water for the land, lovely lawn, fruit trees and small fruits in abundance, ornamental and shade trees, affording cool resorts in the sunniest summer seasons. Beautiful cottage of seven rooms, buried in creeping vines and shaded with surrounding trees. The place cuts 40 tons of hay. Fine fish ponds could be made on it and it might be converted into a popular home for invalids and health-seekers at all seasons, its location and surroundings making it cool in summer and warm in winter.

No. 1.

MANITOU PARK!

We offer for sale the

Magnificent Estate

So well known as "MANITOU PARK," consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres of Patented land, which, from from its peculiar topographical location and surroundings controls a practically unlimited cattle range and pasture, and hundreds of acres of the finest hay land.

Parts of this estate are laid off into IMPROVED FARMS there being about 4,000 acres of farm or grass land.

The GRAZING portion of the estate, more or less wooded, comprises 6,000 acres, which is supplemented by thousands more subject to control by whoever owns the Park.

A well stocked TROUT STREAM traverses the Park from north to south, about twelve miles of which are contained in the estate. This stream was stocked with the SALMO FONTINALIS, or Eastern trout in 1875-6, and these fish have taken entire possession of its waters, to the exclusion of the inferior native trout. The surrounding forests abound with DEER AND MOUNTAIN GROUSE and other game, affording unexcelled hunting grounds.

Besides the improved farms referred to, there is on the estate THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL, a very popular summer resort for our Colorado people. It is a three-story structure, solidly built of timber on a stone foundation, with stone chimneys. It contains three sitting rooms, sixteen bed rooms a good kitchen, and servants' rooms and offices. It is appropriately furnished. The range and kitchen appliances are of the best. Two detached cottages, a billiard and ball room, a laundry and ateu-stall livery stable, with coach house for six carriages, form part of the establishment.

The location of the hotel is superb; the surrounding views grand, and it is the favorite summer resort of the citizens of Colorado Springs especially.

Included in the property is an extensive TROUT FARM and large fish ponds. Here, over a magnificent spring gushing out of a limestone cliff, is a large fish hatching house. A five room house, stable, corrals, fish ponds for young fry of different sizes, and a good fenced hay meadow or pasture, complete this establishment. Half a mile from the house is an artificial lake of fifteen acres, which serves as a home or haven for the larger fish to congregate in and mature. Between the big spring and the lake, the water flows through a well protected narrow valley, with willows and brushwood and beaver dams, comprising the most perfect natural surroundings for successful trout culture imaginable.

The improved farms on the estate are in excellent condition and well equipped with farm houses, stables, barns, cattle paddocks stock-yards, blacksmith shops, dairies, milking paddocks ice houses, etc., etc. Although the RAINFALL in the Park is considerably in excess of that on the plains, several miles of canal are built to supply the necessary water for irrigation.

The barriers erected by nature form sufficient obstacles against encroachment on many parts of the boundary line of the estate, but there are, besides these barriers, eleven miles of fencing, including the fencing on the improved farms.

Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the Park, and it now certainly forms a property which any man might be proud to possess, and is moreover in condition to become a paying investment for any one who will utilize for all it is worth.

We offer it at a figure much within its cost, and which makes it an exceedingly cheap property.

Parties wishing a more detailed description, with a view to buying, can obtain a pamphlet descriptive of the estate by calling at our office, 101 Tejon street.

No. 26.

North Tejon Residence.

A lovely two-story residence of 8 rooms, pantries, large china and linen closet, large and conveniently arranged kitchen; good stone cellar. Barn and carriage house. City water on premises and in the barn. This beautiful residence is situated upon a corner lot 50x105 feet, in the best part of the town, surrounded by other handsome houses. The lot is seeded in grass, making a pretty lawn, covered with well set fruit, evergreens and other ornamental trees, and is just the home you are looking after.

No. 22.

Pike's Peak Business.

A valuable business property on Pike's Peak avenue, consisting of a full lot on which is a first-class building, which should fetch good rentals. The improvements soon to be made on this avenue will attract increased attention to it as a business mart and render properties located thereon more valuable and better income bearers.

No. 23.

Cor. Weber Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, we can offer parties desiring a handsome cottage on a handsome corner just the thing to suit their ideas. The lot is 50x190 feet, beautifully grassed, and terraced in the rear. The house is carefully and substantially constructed, has four rooms, closets, pantries, etc; walls neatly papered; ceilings ten feet high; good cellar. Fine large wood and coal house. Nice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees all around the house. City water on the premises.

No. 24.

Cascade Avenue Residence.

A good house on Central Cascade avenue, about two blocks from The Antlers, has four large rooms, all necessary outhouses; lot nicely fenced, lovely lawn and trees, water on premises. Call and see about it. Cascade avenue property is evidently on the boom up.

No. 2.

BROADMOOR DAIRY

AND

Block - Farm!

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,600 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture land and and valuable timber. A very extensive range, with water in abundance from ever living springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it. The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of practically new barbed wire fence of four wires. The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace:

RESIDENCE of two stories first story of stone, stone cellar, 18 rooms, including bath room. Hot water furnace and steam pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with connecting pipes carrying hot and cold water throughout the premises; lovely lawn, trees orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes.

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc.

New stable, double boarded and tar paper lined; furnished with all modern, labor saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 70 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc.

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and steers, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and grades with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, hay presses, etc., complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired.

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health, and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale.

The proximity of this ranch to the city, makes it particularly desirable for a party whose business would require him to travel frequently to and fro. THE RESIDENCE being exactly three miles from the Colorado Springs postoffice.

No. 14.

Fine Farming Tract.

We offer a piece of 320 acres on Kiowa creek, 10 miles from a post office and railroad station, which will make a valuable farm. Plenty of water and splendid location. The price, for a short time only, is much less than the place is worth. Call and get particulars.

No. 12.

An A 1 Hay Ranch.

One of the very best hay ranches in this county, consisting of 480 acres of land particularly well adapted to ALFALFA raising. Cuts 300 tons of the finest hay put up in El Paso county, as it is now, but can readily be made to yield 500 tons of alfalfa and hay per annum. Ample ditch rights go with the farm, which is well fenced, has a large and substantially built barn and other improvements.

No. 19.

Business Chance,

We offer a paying, established business for sale for a short time. Very little ready money will be required to purchase. The business is peculiarly suitable for a couple of ladies desiring profitable occupation or for a man and wife. The chance will soon be snapped up. First come, first served.

No. 15.

Horses and Sheep.

We have for sale 100 head of horses, consisting of brood mares and colts.

Also 3,000 Lincolnshire and Merino sheep, crossed. A first-class flock. Now is the time to buy them.

In addition to the above we have other ranches and improved city properties. We also have some splendid residence corner lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber sts. Also a list of the best lots and improved properties in Manitou, Pueblo, Crested Butte and Glenwood Springs.

We collect rents and other claims, effect insurances on property and life. Draw deeds, leases and other documents carefully. Examine and pass upon titles to Real Estate and other instruments of writing.

We Can Sell Some "OLD MAN" Mining Shares.

CALL at 101 Tejon Street.

JOHN POTTER. M. T. DeCOURSEY.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2430. COLORADO SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885. Price Five Cents

XLVIII CONGRESS.

All Night Spent on Annual Appropriation Bills.

Danger of an Extra Session Not Yet Passed.

Pacific Mail Subsidy the Bone of Contention.

Review of the Work Done in Both Sessions.

Work of the Forty-Eighth Congress

WASHINGTON, March 3. During the two sessions of the forty-eighth congress there have been introduced in the house 8,286 bills and 345 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws:

Bills to establish a bureau of labor.

To establish a bureau of animal industry, prevent exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

To repeal the test oath act of 1862.

To limit to three years the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violating internal revenue laws

To establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department.

To grant letter carriers at free delivery offices 15 days leave of absence, with pay, in each year.

To provide a retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for 30 years or upwards.

To reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and other periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces.

To remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine. (The Dingley shipping bill.)

To provide a civil government for Alaska.

To prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments.

To extend the duration of the court of commissioners on Alabama claims.

To make all public roads and highways post roads.

To make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employee of the United States, acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof.

To relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who, after serving faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave.

To provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the states.

To reorganize the corps of judge advocates in the army.

To declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from Portland to Astoria, Oregon.

To reorganize the inspector general's department of the army.

To provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring to the court of claims.

The following important bills have been sent to the president for his approval and will doubtless be signed by him before adjournment of congress to-morrow, hence may considered as enacted.

Bills to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country.

To declare the forfeiture of lands granted to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad and to prevent unlawful occupation of the public lands.

Among important measures yet remaining in conference committees upon points of difference between the houses are the house bill to repeal the pre emption and timber culture laws.

House bill to forfeit lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company and house bill to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men in the army for private property destroyed in the service of the United States.

The most important measures which have come before this congress for action and failed are as follows:

Morrison's tariff bill, to reduce import duties and war taxes.

Mr. Pherson's bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

Blair's bill to provide for the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Bill to provide for the collection of statistics relating to marriage and divorce.

Bill to provide for the performance of the duties of president of the United States in case of death, removal, resignation or inability of both president and vice president.

A proposition to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars.

The substance of the house bill to provide an appropriation for commencement of work on the Hennepin canal.

The house bill to provide for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army passed both houses but was vetoed.

House bill authorizing the purchase by citizens of the United States and admission free of duty of foreign built ships for use in the foreign carrying trade.

House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide that citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.

Senate bill, to provide for copyright for newspaper articles.

House bill to provide that hereafter appointments of governors of territories should be limited to persons who have been residents of said territories for at least two years.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

House bill to provide pensions for veterans of the Mexican war.

House joint resolution, to provide for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic

Bill to establish a board of commissioners on inter state commerce; and a bill to provide for counting the electoral vote.

Of measures of general interest introduced during the lifetime of this congress which will fail of final action a large number passed one house but did not pass the other and many hundreds have never got further than the calendars of the house in which they originated, and will die there, while a great many have never even been reported from the committees to which they were referred.

The bill to punish bigamy (the Hoar anti-polygamy bill) passed the senate, but failed in the house.

Among the bills which passed the house but failed to pass the senate are the following:

To declare forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants; to amend the Thurman act and provide for investment of the sinking fund of Pacific railroads and for the settlement of their accounts with the government, to establish a department of agriculture.

Several investigating committees sat during the session but the results of their labors have been fully reported from time to time.

XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3 There were hardly a dozen members in the hall when the session resumed this morning. The sundry civil bill had in the meantime come over from the senate heavily loaded with amendments.

Randall asked unanimous consent that this bill be taken up and amendments non concurred in and sent to the conference committee, but objection came from Hepburn, and then there was a call of the house which showed the presence of only 45 members.

Randall's motion was then renewed and agreed to, and Randall, Forney and Ryan appointed conferees on the part of the house.

After various ineffectual attempts to have bills taken up by unanimous consent and it being plainly impossible to have any public business transacted the house adjourned until 11 o'clock.

When the house reconvened Valentine immediately moved a recess until 10 o'clock to-night, his object being to prevent consideration of the contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson.

Republicans refrained from voting on the motion and left the house without a quorum. No attempt was made to transact business until Townshend submitted the report of the conference committee on the post office appropriation bill, announcing continued disagreement.

Townshend stated that there were several points of difference between the two houses, the most important of which was on the senate amendment relating to the ocean mail service. He was opposed to this because he regarded it in the light of a subsidy proposition and because it intrusted dangerous power to the postmaster general.

Pending debate the speaker laid before the house a communication from G. H Craig, representative of the Fourth Alabama district, stating that he had forwarded to the governor of that state his resignation, to take effect March 3d. Laid on the table.

After a long debate the house concurred in the senate amendment authorizing the postmaster general to lease premises for third-class postoffices.

Horr moved that the house concur in the senate amendment relative to ocean mail transportation. Lost; yeas 128, nays 132.

The house then insisted on its disagreement to the amendment and further conference was ordered.

Ellis submitted a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The report states that agreement was reached on all points in controversy except upon senate amendments striking out clauses paying claims against Indian tribes on account of depredations and enacting legislation relative to the introduction of intoxicating spirits into Indian territory.

Holman's amendment striking out the clause relative to claims against tribes was concurred in, 111 to 54. The other amendment was disagreed to and further conference ordered.

Hancock submitted a conference report on the pensions appropriation bill. Adopted. The house recedes from its disagreement to all senate amendments, and as finally agreed to the bill appropriates $60,000,000.

Recess until 7.30.

Upon reconvening numerous motions to take a recess were made to again prevent consideration of election cases, The point of no quorum was raised.

Robinson of New York made an appeal "as the last words he would ever say in Washington," asking the house to make a donation of any amount to Mrs. Mecklehan, grand daughter of Jefferson, and requested unanimous consent for the passage of the bill, making an appropriation for that purpose. Hammond objected.

The deficiency appropriation bill was received from the senate. The senate amendments were non-concurred in and Barnes, Randall and Long appointed conferees. Time dragged along very slowly, the monotonous voice of the clerk enunciating the names of members being only varied by members themselves passing lazily between the tellers as the question of "no quorum" was raised upon various dilatory motions. Tired out from the long session of last night, representatives took no interest in the proceedings, rarely voting.

At 12.30 the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to.

Lewis, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the 12th of February senate amendments to the bill to prevent unlawful occupancy of public lands had been concurred in upon the statement of Payson that the amendments met with unanimous approval of the committee on public lands. He had since learned that the bill had not been referred to the committee and that the amendments had never been recommended by it.

Townshend presented a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The report announced continued disagreement, the point of difference still being the clause providing for ocean mail transportation.

Holman made a protest against the senate amendment. He argued against the principle of subsidies and appealed to the democratic side to stand by the house conferees.

Horr and Ellis made equally vigorous speeches on the other side of the question.

1.45 a. m. The prospect at present is that the house will remain in session for some hours. It is now discussing the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and it is the private opinion of many members that should the house insist on its disagreement to the senate amendment relative to ocean mail transportation an extra session is unavoidable.

2.15 a. m. The house adopted conference report on the fortification appropriation bill. The postoffice bill is still under consideration.

SENATE.

Dawes called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The two houses, he said, had agreed on the bill so far as all items properly pertaining to appropriations bills were concerned. The senate had struck out all items for general legislation. On one of these however the house insisted. Since the bill passed, Dawes added, the senate seemed to have weakened on its position as to general legislation. Some provisions of the Indian appropriation bill were in open violation of our treaty obligations as well as unconstitutional

Sherman said if the senate regarded the house legislation unwise and unsound the senate should not recede no matter what the consequences.

Plumb said we were confronted with the possibility, to say nothing more, of an extra session of congress growing out of the action of the house The course of that body had shown the magnificent will power of one man to produce such a result, pregnant, as Plumb believed it to be, with gravest consequences to the people of the United States. The exceedingly defective form of legislation found in the appropriation bills tended to make him (Plumb) immovably opposed to yielding, so far at least as related to important legislation. No more gross confession of legislative incompetency had ever been seen than had been manifested within a stone's throw of the senate chamber within thirty days. A bill appropriating millions of dollars had been passed without consideration and then sent to the senate within two days of the close of the session. Plumb characterized the harbor and river lump appropriation as criminal waste of the people's money.

In order to bring the question to a point and get the understanding of the senate, Dawes moved, though he said he would vote against his own motion, that the senate recede as to the provision in the bill relating to legal jurisdiction and procedure in cases of crimes committed by Indians.

The senate refused to recede, yeas 4, nays 47

A message from the house announced disagreement with the senate on the sundry civil bill. The senate insisted on its amendment and the chair appointed as conference committee Allison, Hale and Beck.

Dawes explained remaining differences on the Indian bill to be a provision prohibiting carrying whisky into Indian territory; that of disarming Indians, and that relating to Oklahoma territory. These, Dawes added, were good provisions but were at present in such form on the bill as to do more harm than good.

Sherman explained that the committee of arrangements appointed by the senate to take charge of the inaugural ceremony had not discriminated against the house in any way, but in the present instance precedents had been somewhat departed from in favor of the house.

The matter of the Indian conference report was again taken up.

Dawes moved that the senate insist on the remaining amendments.

Manderson moved that the senate recede as to the amendment extending time for payment for Indian lands.

VanWyck satirically said the senate could not agree to legislative provisions on an appropriation bill when put on by the house, but could itself put on such a bill a Pacific Mail subsidy clause when it thought fit. John Roach, Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington had been defeated at the other end of the capitol but had demanded that the senate should violate its own rules. VanWyck supported Manderson's motion.

The senate by a vote of 13 to 36 refused to recede.

Vest hoped the senate would agree with the house provision regarding the Oklahoma matter, and moved that the senate recede from its amendment.

Ingalls did not believe the senate appreciated the full significance of the Oklahoma difficulty | He had no doubt that within forty-eight hours two thousand persons by concerted action would move on these Oklahoma lands to forcibly occupy them and prepared to maintain that occupancy by force of arms. He did not believe a graver complication could arise in the dawn of the coming administration whose crepuscular light we already saw in the eastern sky than the complication likely to arise in this matter.

Cullom said he had received reliable information that 2,000 men were ready and determined to go on the lands referred to on the 5th of March.

Dawes inquired why on the 5th of March.

Cullom could not say.

Ingalls did not know whether this was "post hoc" or "proptor hoc," whether cause, effect or coincidence.

Butler asked whether the commander-in-chief of the United States army had not sent an armed force to put out and keep out the people alluded to.

Ingalls said yes, but the star of that eminent commander was about to set. In a short time the command of that very majestic body of men known as the army of the United States would have passed from the control of the great general who now commanded to a greater general whose courage was still in the womb of the future. But undoubtedly there was an impression that after the fifth of March the troops would be withdrawn. Ingalls said there were no lands of the Oklahoma tract that were in any sense public lands. It had been said contracts existed for grazing cattle on these lands and the senate was standing in the way of opening the lands. Ingalls denied that a single contract of the character named existed or that a single head of cattle fed on Oklahoma lands. We should make a declaration, broad, clear and distinct, that no man should be permitted to go on the best lands in contravention. It may be however, before the sun rose again, misguided citizens of the United States might be in conflict with the troops. He (Ingalls) would regret shedding blood but there was one way in his opinion to avoid it and that was for the senate not to invite the people to go there, by the promise that a negotiation was about to be entered on for the purpose of opening the lands for settlement.

The senate insisted on its position and the chair appointed Dawes, Plumb and Ransom a committee of conference on the bill.

Allison submitted a conference report on the general pension bill. No action was taken on it for the present.

Hale, from the committee on appropriations, submitted the deficiency appropriation bill. He said it comprised 90 odd pages and ought to be considered as soon as possible in order to go back to, the house. There were now but 28 hours of the session of the 48th congress remaining, and he asked unanimous consent to have this bill at once taken up

Conger called attention to the river and harbor bill which, he said, he had yesterday notified the senate he would call up to-day

Hale understood Conger would antagonize the deficiency bill with a "conjectural" river and harbor bill. He (Hale) had grave doubt of the possibility of congress getting through its necessary business without an extra session and this added amazingly to the doubt. The appropriations committee had done its very best to get the bills before the senate and the senate must now take the responsibility of the situation from this time till noon to morrow.

Cockrell desired the senator to bear in mind the exact responsibility for their action. This bill and the fortification bill were all the appropriation bills now left.

The senate adjourned and the legislative day of the third immediately began

Hawley submitted a verbal report of work done by the special committee to investigate the steel producing capacity of the United States stating that the committee had visited several cities and examined many factories and furnaces, and had in type the results of its investigations, but such investigations had not been completed for want of time.

Morgan moved that the committee be continued during the recess and required to report next December Agreed to

Aldrich submitted a report from the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard. Ordered printed.

Hale called up the general deficiency appropriation bill and its reading was proceeded with. The house provision abolishing the office of the tenth census was stricken out by the senate.

Miller of New York offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to complete the pedestal of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be erected on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. Agreed to.

Amendments were adopted appropriating $50,000 to continue the Mississippi river commission and increasing appropriations for compensation of postmasters whose salaries have been readjusted under the act of '83 to $278,481, an increase of $137,983. A few other unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The fortification bill was then taken up. An amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of machine guns.

The committee amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened took recess to nine o'clock.

When the senate reconvened the river and harbor bill was taken up. As passed by the house it appropriates $5,000,000 in gross. As proposed by the senate committee to be amended it appropriates $10,000,000. Conger defended the increase and Frye opposed the lump sum bill.

Dawes submitted a new conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The only remaining point of difference, he said, was the provision relating to the Oklahoma lands, and on motion of Vest the senate receded from its position and adopted the house provision. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then resumed.

Pending debate the senate passed the house bill providing for the adoption by American ships of international regulations for preventing collisions at sea

Dawes submitted a new conference report upon the fortification bill, showing adjustment of all differences.

On motion of Pendleton the house for bill thereturn of the Chinese indemnity fund passed without debate.

The senate then proceeded to consider house pension bills favorably reported from the senate committee.

Court Martial for Hazen.

WASHINGTON, March 3 The president today ordered a general court martial to convene in the city of Washington on the 11th inst., for the trial of Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, on charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military disipline in having officially and publicly criticized the action of the secretary of war for not following his recommendation to send an expedition to the relief of Lieutenant Greely in September, 1883. Following is the detail for the court: Major General Hancock, Major General Scofield, Brigadier General Howard, Brigadier General Terry, Brigadier General Augur, Brigadier General MacFeeley, Brigadier General Rochester, Brigadier General Holabird, Brigadier General Murray, Brigadier General Newton, Colonel Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry; Colonel Merritt, Fifth cavalry; Colonel Black, Second infantry; with Capt. J. W. Claus, Twenty-fourth infantry judge advocate. Orders were also issued to day for the suspension of General Hazen and for him to consider himself under arrest until further orders. Captain Mills, of the signal service, has been ordered to duty as acting chief signal officer pending the result of the trial of General Hazen. It is understood the action of the president in this case was precipitated by an interview with General Hazen published yesterday in which General Hazen is represented as placing on the secretary of war the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greely party.

Literature Class

There were between seventy-five and one hundred present at the Rev. Mr. Black's literature class last night at the Presbyterian church. Taine's English Literature was used for the first time since the organization of the class, the subject being the Saxon Period. Mr. Black explained to the class that perhaps the first two lessons in the course would be rather monotonous but as they advanced interest would increase. He prefaced the lesson with a brief review of the Saxon period and spoke of the merits and defects of the author. Two or three members of the class showed careful study of the subject by giving prompt and satisfactory answers to questions asked by Mr. Black

The topics for next Tuesday night will be the "Norman Period." Several new members joined the class last evening.

THE INS AND OUTS.

The National Capital Invested by Hungry Hordes

Prepared to Take Charge of the Affairs of the Nation.

Extraordinary Preliminaries to the Change in Administration.

Welcomes and Leave-takings of the Two Presidents.

Cleveland's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, March 3. At seven o'clock this morning the special train bearing the president-elect and his party drew up on the side track in the depot. The committee of citizens appointed by Chairman Corcoran to receive the president-elect had been informed by him that he desired to avoid a public reception and would prefer to receive his visit from the committee at his hotel. They were also informed yesterday afternoon by members of the senate designated by Governor Cleveland as a medium of further communication that other and private arrangements had been made for his comfortable reception at the station and conveyance to the hotel. But nevertheless when the party arrived only a few train hands and a half a dozen newspaper reporters were present.

After a delay of about 10 minutes Chairman Berrett and Mr. Galt of the inaugural committee put in an appearance and were introduced to the president-elect. Some 20 minutes were required to secure carriages, and it was ten minutes to eight before the party disembarked. Meanwhile the news of his arrival had spread and a crowd gathered around the Pullman car "Maryland" and stared hard at the president elect, who bore the scrutiny with equanimity. When the carriages arrived the party alighted and proceeded through the ladies' waiting room to the north entrance, the president-elect leading with Chairman Berrett. He wore a blue overcoat and silk hat and did not appear at all fatigued by his night's journey. Carriages were taken and the party proceeded to the Arlington, where a hasty toilet was made and breakfast served.

The sub committee appointed by the inauguration general reception committee to welcome the president-elect to Washington called on him by appointment this afternoon. Their chairman, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, after introducing fellow members, expressed a welcome in a few well chosen words and Governor Cleveland feliciously returned his acknowledgements. An informal conversation ensued for some little time and the committee then individually took their leave. The members of this committee were as follows. Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Hon. Epps Hunter, Aldan McLane, John E. Nowls, John W. Thompson, Hon. Horatio Kirk, Dr. Daniel B. Clark, Adjutant General Drum, General Hazen, Josiah Dent, David R. McKee, agent of the associated press, Rear Admiral Porter, Major G. C. Goodrich, Archibold H Lowrey, Ben Perley Poore, A Reeves Ray, Dr. J. M Toner, S. H Kauffman, Rear Admiral Stevens, Alexander Porter Morse and Geo. E. Hamilton.

After the call of the citizens' reception committee Mr. Cleveland continued to receive callers until 6 o'clock, when he dined at the hotel. Among those who called were Mr. Hendricks, Colonel Vilas, Secretary McCulloch, General Farnsworth, Daniel Manning, Senator Gorman, Senator Garland and General Sheridan and three members of his staff. Mr. Hendricks called about noon and had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont appeared in the parlors after dinner and from that hour until ten o'clock the president-elect continued to receive callers, who were admitted only after sending their cards. At 10 o'clock Mr. Cleveland retired He will leave the hotel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the White House and from there will be driven to the capitol.

Mr. Hendricks received a large number of callers at his room to-day. In the evening he was serenaded by several visiting organizations and in acknowledging one of those compliments tendered him by the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, and a flambeau club of Kansas, he said he regarded the demonstration to-day as an "endorsement of the principles of pure and honorable government."

Enthusiastic Democrats

WASHINGTON, March 3 The eve of inauguration day presents a scene of extraordinary activity, excitement and enthusiasm. The fronts of all buildings on Pennsylvania avenue are nearly concealed by flags, shields and festoons of bunting so that the street is almost literally walled in with tri colored drapery. The lanterns of street lamp posts have been removed and the gas flames are surrounded by colored globes. Electric lights blaze on every corner and along the pavements of the brilliantly illuminated streets, under fluttering streamers and banners, move crowds of inauguration visitors. Military organizations in full uniform headed by five bands and lighted by locomotive headlights and flanked with torches are constantly passing back and forth through Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street on their way to or from the headquarters of the president-elect and are greeted with cheers as they wheel around the corners between throngs of spectators. Companies of state militia in plain and serviceable blue alternate with the picturesque shades of zouaves in showy red and white. The New York political clubs in long overcoat and silk hats are followed by the flambeau club from Topeka, Kan., dressed in spectral uniform of unbroken white and carrying peculiar pneumatic torches into whose hollow shafts they blow at intervals so as to send up high slender tongues of naptha-like flame. The Ducksworth club, of Cincinnati, presenting a very creditable appearance, is cheered as it marches along in light overcoats, dark pants and high white hats. Bands of all kinds are to be heard in every direction, four or five sometimes passing the treasury department together but in different directions and playing different airs. Around the Arlington hotel, where the president-elect is staying, there has been a great throng of people all the evening watching the arriving and departing of troops and listening to serenades which bands successively play under Mr. Cleveland's windows. The whole city seems even at this late hour of the evening to be astir, and presents a festive and holiday appearance which is as striking as it is unusual.

Scenes at the Capitol

WASHINGTON, March 3. The corridors of the capitol are almost impassable. Dense crowds surround every door of the galleries of the two houses, peering through and awaiting the departure of the more fortunate occupants of seats within. They are composed for the most part of well behaved, well dressed people and by far the larger half wear overcoats of army blue, their red lined capes thrown back the better to display the buttons and military trappings beneath. Many civilians are decorated with silken badges bearing gilt devices. The old citizen, who remembers the inaugurations of Pierce and Buchanan, and who loves to tell any chance passer by of the glories of the ancient democracy, elbows the younger and more sportive patriot, who, in default of cheering memories, cherished with equal ardor, and chats as freely about his germinating hopes of hereafter, dating from to-morrow noon A majority of the latter have come to pay their first visit to the halls of congress and betray in face and demeanor a sense of proprietorship in the building and its contents. They bear their disappointment, however, with patience not unmixed with painful surprise as the sturdy methodical policemen turn them back, and ask their equally uninformed neighbors if any way is open to the free, but untitled, American citizen to get where he can see the process of law making The process to such as get admission is not so well calculated to excite reverence as the earlier days of the session. The representatives and senators are worn out with the protracted session and excitement of the last few days and bear witness to the fact in their uneasy attitudes and sometimes in the unparliamentary vigor of their remarks. An extra session remains a possibility and is much discussed among members and attaches of congress. The condition of business is such that appropriation bills might be disposed of in 12 hours, yet a possibility remains that some will not be passed. The great crowds of spectators have a very inspiring effect on the eloquence of many members. The day is hazy with signs of rain to night, but indications are favorable for a fair day to-morrow.

Arthur's Parting Compliments

WASHINGTON, March 3. The White House building and grounds were crowded with visitors to-day. The east room, however, was the only one open to sightseers. Policemen guarded the stairway leading to upper portions of the house and allowed only those on official business to pass. The president was kept very busy during the day signing bills of congress and attending other official matters. Members of the United States supreme court headed by Chief Justice Waite called just before noon and took leave of the president.

A meeting of the cabinet was held at noon and lasted two hours. All the members were present. The session was devoted to clearing up federal business respecting action during the present administration. During the session a messenger brought a large floral cornucopia across which was laid a beautiful horse shoe formed of rare exotics.

At 2.30 the president received members of the diplomatic corps. All nations were represented and it seemed as if every diplomat in the city improved the opportunity to take official leave of the president.

While arrangements were being made for packing and removing the personal effects of the president and his family a large express wagon drove up to the main entrance and deposited a number of trunks, boxes and parcels containing the personal effects of President elect Cleveland and his private secretary. The president's effects will be removed to-morrow. After the president has reviewed the inaugural procession he will proceed direct to the residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen whose guest he will be for two or three weeks. His son and daughter will accompany him. Mrs. McElroy will be the guest of Mrs. John Field, Mrs Haynesworth the guest of Mrs. James A Dumont.

President-elect Cleveland called on President Arthur this afternoon.

A Colliery Horror.

LONDON, March 3. A terrific explosion occurred this morning in the Uswaith colliery, Sutherland. Twenty seven persons were killed. It was caused by fire damp.

LATER—Thirty six dead bodies have been recovered. The search still continues

The list of dead includes two men asphyxiated while engaged on the work of rescue.

A Good Private School.

Last Monday a new class was started in the very excellent private school conducted by Mr. Krauss It is a class for children who are too young to begin regular school work, but still old enough to take kindergarten work. The school hours will be three hours daily from nine until twelve in the morning. There will be only two hours of teaching and the work will be done almost entirely by the teacher. One hour will be devoted to recreation. Singing will be taught this class by Miss Krauss and Miss Emma Krauss will conduct the rest of the exercises which will be of a simple, elementary character. This department was needed in the school and should prove a success This school is now in its second year and is doing better work than ever before. Mr. Krauss is an accomplished scholar and has charge of the more advanced classes. For many years he was an instructor of German at Harvard and is recommended by the president of Harvard university and many other eminent educators. He is ably assisted by a corps of teachers fully equal to the needs of the school. One of the best features of the school is the teaching of drawing by Miss Krauss. Examples of the fine quality of her work have been seen in Mr. Hoff's book store. While our public schools are excellent, there is a field for a good private school. For many reasons it is a necessity in this city, it is a matter of congratulation that this school should be under the guidance of such excellent teachers and it is a matter of public interest that it should be generously supported. We most heartily recommend this school to parents, and, if they wish to send their children to private schools, urge them to patronize Mr. Krauss' school.

DAILY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10.00 | Six months.....$5.00
Three months.....2.50 | One month.....1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$2.00 | Six months.....$1.00
Three months.....50 | One month.....25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

To-morrow we shall publish the president's message in full and also a full account of the inauguration ceremonies.

To-day not simply will a new president be inaugurated but the administration of our national affairs will change from republican to democratic. A remarkable feature of this change is the matter of fact way in which it will occur. Before the election in November, it was urged by either party that the success of the other meant disaster to the country. But this party feeling has died out. The change will occur without excitement or any resistance. The will of the people is law. It is the best vindication of popular government that its will can be so clearly manifested and so universally submitted to. The democrats have been twenty-four years out of office and will be anxious to make the best of their victory. But there is no fear of any revolutionary measures.

Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver is meeting with an unkind reception. It was to be expected that strong silver advocates like Bland and Warner would be displeased with it. But it was thought his party would have too much respect for his views to give him the open rebuke that was given in the house. But the unkindest cut is from papers that have taken a far more extreme position against silver than Mr. Cleveland. These papers ought to have approved the very decided stand he took. But instead the republican papers like the New York Tribune are unkindly drawing attention to the snub his party is giving him. It is a very bad exhibition of unreasonable partisanship. The New York Tribune of all papers ought to have given Mr. Cleveland the most enthusiastic support for his silver letter.

The slate as made up for the cabinet will not give very great satisfaction. Two members are taken from the southwest, one from the northwest and Pacific slope, three from the middle states including two from New York, and one from New England. This is not a wise geographical division. The southeast of the Mississippi valley is unrepresented. The great northwest and Pacific slope has but one representative. This is a section whose importance has been generally recognized in all recent cabinet organizations. From this section Hayes appointed four, Sherman of Ohio, Thompson of Indiana, McCreary of Iowa and Schurz of Missouri. Garfield appointed three, Windom of Minnesota, Lincoln of Illinois and Kirkwood of Iowa. In the reorganization of Arthur's cabinet, Lincoln of Illinois, Teller of Colorado and Howe of Wisconsin represented the northwest. Important positions were given this section. Under two administrations the west had the secretaryship of the treasury, while under all the three the department of the interior was conceded to the west. Cleveland, according to cabinet speculations, will give the west only the postoffice department. Considering the fact that Cleveland has the presidency, it is very liberal in him to give two cabinet positions to his own state. So far as the ability and personal character of the new cabinet are concerned, they are eminently respectable. It is considered, however, rather remarkable that he should have taken three senators who are needed by the party in the senate, and passed over men like Kernan, Thurman and McDonald, whose return to public life would be of so much advantage to the party.

The Seat of War in Egypt.

General R. E. Colston, formerly a boy in Egypt, contributes the opening illustrated article in the March Century, from which we quote the following description of a portion of the present seat of war: "He who has never traveled through the desert cannot form a just idea of the strange and marvelous region, in which all the ordinary conditions of life are changed. It is essentially a waterless land, without rivers, creeks, rivulets or springs. Once away from the Nile, the only supply of water is derived from deep wells, few, scanty and far apart. Long droughts are frequent. When I explored the great Arabian desert between the Nile and the Red Sea, it had not rained for three years; and when I traveled over the Suakim route and through Kordofan, no rain had fallen for two years. Between the twenty-ninth and the nineteenth degree of latitude it never rains at all. Water becomes precious to a degree beyond the conception of those who have never known its scarcity. Members of the Catholic mission at El Obeid, where water is much more plentiful than in the deserts, assured me that, the summer before, water had been sold as high as half a dollar a gallon by the proprietors of the few wells that had not dried up. When long droughts occur, the always scanty crop of doura fails away from the Nile, and the greater parts of the flocks and herds perish, as well as a considerable part of the population. It follows naturally that when undertaking a journey through the desert, the paramount question is water. A supply must be carried sufficient to last to the next well, be it one or five days distant. It is usually carried in goat and ox skins, suspended from the camels' pack-saddles. These are the water-bottles of scripture, which become leaky from wear, and always lose a considerable portion of their contents by evaporation. The first thing after reaching a well is to ascertain the quantity and quality of its water. As to the former it may have been exhausted by a preceding caravan, and hours may be required for a new supply to ooze in again. As to the quality, desert water is usually bad, the exception being when it is worse, though long custom enables the Bedouins to drink water so brackish as to be intolerable to all except themselves and their flocks. Well do I remember how at each well the first skinful was tasted all around as epicures sip rare wines. Great was the joy if it was pronounced 'moya helwa,' sweet water; but if the Bedouins said 'moosh tayib,' not good, we might be sure it was a solution of Epsom salts. The best water is found in natural rocky reservoirs in deep narrow gorges where the sun never shines. As to 'live springs,' I never saw more than half a dozen in six thousand miles' travel."

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 3. Money easy, 1 to 1½, closing 1½, prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange dull; 4.83½, demand 4.86; governments quiet, unchanged, except three per cents, which are ½ lower; state securities quiet, steady. The stock market was extremely dull on slight fluctuations most of the day, traders showing no disposition to speculate on either side. Fluctuations consequently were within narrow limits. Most of the active stocks show small declines compared with last evening. The market closed weak with total shares sold 212,300.

3s	101	4s	122¾
Adams Express	133	American Express	91
C. B. & Q.	121	Erie	18¾
D. & R. G.	8	Preferred	25¾
Central Pacific	34½	N. Y. C.	92¾
Missouri Pacific	90½	Union Pacific	47¾
Northwestern	95	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	132	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	13¾	Iron Silver	75
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	58¾	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	18	Homestake	95
Preferred	42¾	Sutro	14

An Official Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The secretary of the interior to-day transmitted to the senate a letter from the commissioner of railroads in response to a resolution of the senate asking whether the Union Pacific railroad company and other land grant or bonded railroad companies have constructed and are maintaining and operating their own lines of telegraph and whether telegraph messages are accepted and transmitted for all persons and corporations without discrimination. The commissioner considers the underlying question is a controversy between rival telegraph companies arising out of differing construction of the same law and that the question is clearly one for judicial adjudication.

A Great Strike Threatened.

PITTSBURG, March 3. Coal miners of the Pittsburg district at a representative convention held here to-day refused to accept the trades tribunal rate of 2½ cents per bushel awarded by Umpire Weeks, and after denouncing the umpire for the decision resolved to strike next Monday for three cents per bushel. Operators assert that they will not pay the advance demanded by the convention and if insisted upon will close down their mines. A strike or lock-out will throw out of employment 4,000 men.

Harmony in the Cabinet.

LONDON, March 3. Harcourt, home secretary, in answer to a telegram asking if it was true resignation of the ministry was imminent because of discord in the cabinet sent a telegraphic answer denying that there was any discord in the cabinet and says the cabinet are not going to resign.

English War Preparations.

LONDON, March 3. It is reported from Woolwich arsenal that in military circles it is understood that the government have arranged to hold in readiness 160,000 troops for service against Russia in Afghanistan, England to depend for protection upon the reserves.

Decision for Bell.

WASHINGTON, March 3. Commissioner Butterworth of the patent office to-day rendered his decision in the great telephone interference case of Bell vs. Gray, vs. McDonough, vs. Walker and others. He awards the priority of invention to Alexander Graham Bell in all claims of importance.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Gladstone was attending to business yesterday.

Indications for Colorado Slightly colder, fair weather.

Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of James G. Blaine, died in Baltimore yesterday morning.

An explosion in a government powder factory at Grenada, Spain, killed two and injured ten persons.

The French fleet which has been bombarding Chinghai has returned to Shanghai after doing much damage.

The supreme court of California yesterday decided that Chinese children must be admitted to public schools.

Members of the county democracy and Irving hall left New York for Washington yesterday morning, 1,800 strong.

The proposed canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua unanimously passed the Nicaraguan senate.

At General Grant's house yesterday morning it was stated that his condition was improved. He passed a fair night.

A Protestant church in Glenfinen, Ireland, a remote district near Strandlar, Donegal county, was destroyed by dynamite yesterday.

Striking employees of the Texas Pacific shops at Marshall carried out their resolution adopted at a meeting by stopping all passing freight trains yesterday.

The commons rejected amendments to the redistribution bill in favor of representation by minorities and increasing the number of members in order to give more members to Scotland.

The garrison of Kassala has had another battle with the Haddendowahs and been completely defeated. The emir writes that unless speedily relieved the garrison will succumb to famine.

A motion was presented in the German reichstag yesterday requesting Bismarck to take steps to bring about a renewal of conferences dropped in 1881 to effect the resumption of silver coinage of full value by America, the Latin union, Germany and any other states willing to join the movement.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY.

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Eoff's

CITY DIRECTORY.

Representative Business Men.

ARCHITECTS.

ELLIS, W. F.—Room No. 2, Union block.

WRIGHT, C. S. No. 316 Pike's Peak avenue. c-1-1m*

ATTORNEYS.

BENTLEY, IANTHUS—Rooms No. 1 & 5, Union block.

BAKERIES.

BUSH, WILLIAM—No. 16 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street.

BANKS.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK No. 13 South Tejon street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Corner Tejon and Pike's Peak avenue.

BOOK STORES.

EOFF, J. H. No. 15 South Tejon street.

THAYER & HOWBERT No. 11 South Tejon street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BENTLEY, IANTHUS—Assignee—No. 6 South Tejon street.

COAL DEALERS.

BACON & CARR—Office No. 28 West Pike's Peak avenue,

LENNOX BROS. Office at D. & R. G. depot; telephone No. 89.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

COLLINS & CO., W. R. No. 28 South Tejon street.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

ANDERSON, R. W. No. 14 South Nevada avenue.

DOZIER, JOSEPH—No. 122 Pike's Peak avenue.

SESSIONS, S. E. Nevada, south of court house.

WHIPPLE & ROBY Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa.

DRUGGISTS.

BELL, DUNCAN No. 23 South Tejon street.

GOWENLOCK, THOMAS—No. 26 South Tejon street.

ROBINSON, P. E Corner Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue.

TAYLOR, R. R. No. 8 South Tejon street.

DRY GOODS.

ERICKSON, P. No. 16 South Tejon street

FERRIS, EDWARD No. 104 East Pike's Peak avenue.

GIDDINGS BROS. No. 19 South Tejon street.

MARTIN, D. J. No. 21 South Tejon street.

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY.

CHESTER, H. E. No. 14 South Tejon street.

MOORE, H. M, No. 30 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street.

FURNITURE.

ASHBY, D. No. 23 South Tejon street.

FAIRLEY BROS. No. 103 South Tejon street.

GROCERS.

HEMENWAY, A. No. 109 South Tejon, Oriel block.

HARNESS & SADDLES.

O'BRIEN, H. T. No. 103 South Tejon street.

HOTELS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE—Corner Cascade and Kiowa. P. Saucier, proprietor.

SPAULDING HOUSE Corner Tejon and Cucharas. J. A. Himebaugh, proprietor.

THE ANTLERS—Cascade avenue. Linsley & Kittridge, proprietors.

JEWELERS.

ALLEN, A. No. 27 South Tejon street.

MEAT MARKETS.

AIKEN, G. T. Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets.

BERREY & CO. No. 42 West Pike's Peak avenue and 113 South Tejon street.

LUMBER YARD.

CRISSEY & THOMAS Yard on corner of Tejon and Bijou streets.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

PIXLEY, JOHN No. 113 Pike's Peak avenue.

LIVERYMEN.

PRACHT & ACHESON No. 123 Pike's Peak avenue.

MUSEUMS.

AIKEN, C. R.—No. 105 Pike's Peak avenue.

PAINTING & PAPER HANGING.

BROWN, AINSWORTH Opera House block.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

DUMSTEAD & CORUM No. 8 North Tejon street.

MERRILL, W. H. D. No. 114 East Pike's Peak avenue.

SCOTT, WILLIAM No. 124 South Tejon street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GILLINGHAM, C. L. No. 117 South Tejon street.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

D'COURSEY & POTTER—Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets; Carpenter block.

LAWTON, A. L. No. 30 Pike's Peak avenue.

MILLS, C. H. No. 10 North Tejon street.

ROWE, F. G. No. 17 North Tejon street, opposite opera house.

WILLIS, HENRY LE B. No. 19 North Tejon, opposite opera house.

RESTAURANT.

DELMONICO No. 24 Pike's Peak avenue. F. A. Clark, proprietor.

UNDERTAKERS.

FAIRLEY BROS. No. 103 South Tejon street.

HALLETT & BAKER No. 6 Pike's Peak avenue.

BATTLE HOUSE,

Mobile, Alabama,

Under Entire New Management.

Opened to the public November 1st. 1884. The great winter resort of the south.

ACCOMMODATES 600 PEOPLE.

Mobile is one of the most charming cities of the entire south, with a location and climate unsurpassed. Tourists going south or to the exposition will find it to great advantage to stop over in Mobile, only four hours' ride from the world's fair at New Orleans, two trains each way daily, leaving in the morning and returning at night, avoiding the general rush and inconveniences always attending such large crowds.

The hotel has been newly refurnished and carpeted throughout, with the incandescent lights introduced in the hotel parlors, halls, dining rooms, billiard hall and bar, and no pains spared to make it one of the most complete hotels in the south.

C. D. BARNES,

MANAGER.

Formerly of the Evans House, Boston, and the Union Square Hotel, New York. o-1-1m

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

Is now prepared to accommodate guests.

Table Board, $5.00 per week; Board and Room, $7.00 to $10.00.

It is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city and at a convenient distance from both depots. The guests can at all times have a

A FINE VIEW FROM THE PIAZZAS.

P. SAUCIER, Prop'r. b-22-1m

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - -	$50,000
Surplus Fund -	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys an sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business k-2-t

WALL PAPER.

ALL

NEW STOCK AND NEW STYLES,

Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Brushes.

AT A. BROWN'S,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

F. G. ROWE,

Real Estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums from $500 Up.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses

Residence, Pike's Peak ave,	$100.00
House of 6 rooms, N. Tejon st	25.00
House of 12 rooms, facing park	50.00
House of 3 rooms, Kiowa st	15.00
House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	$25.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 6 rooms, fronting on park	30.00
House of 9 rooms, N. Weber st	65.00
House of 9 rooms, very central	60.00
House of 7 rooms, Huerfano street	20.00

Very choice front room in central portion of the city.

Private residence elegantly furnished, bath room, hot and cold water and gas in all parts of the house.

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms, central location,	$15.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	10.00
House of 6 rooms, Nevada ave; very desirable	30.00
Three pleasant rooms, admirably located	7.00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	15.00
Boarding house, central	40.00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	8.00
House of 2 rooms, fronts on park	7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6.00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25.00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	15.00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9.00
House of 2 rooms, Nevada ave	4.00
House of 8 rooms, Cascade ave,	20.00

STORES.

Desirable store, North Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE Houses or personal property to exchange for desirable real estate and assume incumbrance.

5315	N. NEVADA AVE RESIDENCE of 11 rooms, halls, bath room, and closets and attic, hot and cold water throughout, stone cellar, porches, etc.; lot 100x190	$7,000
6269	N. NEVADA AVE CORNER	1,100
6259	CASCADE AVE cottage; central	2,100
6262	TEJON ST.—Business property; pays fine interest	6,700
6267	VERMIJO AVE. Lot 50x190 feet	300
6266	STOCK RANCH & STOCK With teams, harness, wagons, mowers, etc. Range and water unsurpassed.	
6269	N. NEVADA AVE Vacant lot.	800
6260	N. TEJON ST. Desirable cottage close to business.	2,500
6263	DALE ST. CORNER—Improved.	1200
6261	S. TEJON ST. Vacant lot.	200
5405	N. TEJON ST Carefully built house of modern style, bay window, bath room, hot and cold water, etc., in one of the best blocks in the city, near the park	$4,800
6264	CORONA ST. House and lot.	1,200
6265	BUSINESS PROPERTY To exchange for house and lot.	
6271	PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Cottage house of 5 rooms, pantry, stone cellar, etc.	1,600

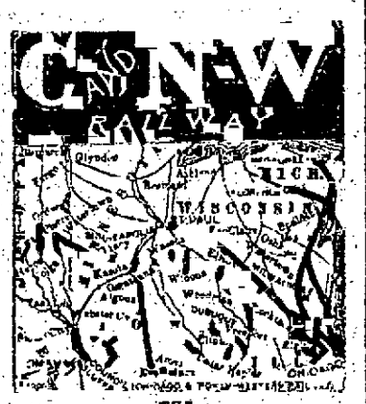
The above list embraces but a small portion of the property I have for sale.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE,

No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.



THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the SHORT, SURE and FAST route between

Council Bluffs

AND

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars,

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route — AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. H. BABCOCK, General Agent.

Windsor Hotel Block Denver.

Henry Le B. Wills

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

City and Country Property

For Sale on Easy Terms.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

NOW for rent.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

209 N Weber, 8 rooms and bath room	$35 00
324 N Weber, 6 rooms and bath room	40 00
210 Platte, 6 rooms	40 00
215 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms	45 00
412 S Tejon st, 6 rooms	40 00
917 N Nevada, in whole or part	

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

324 N Nevada, 5 rooms	18
204 S Cascade, 5 rooms,	$12 00
310 Kiowa, 4 rooms	$10 00
323 Kiowa, 4 rooms	$10 0
309 N Cascade, 8 rooms	$30 00
Hotel of 18 rooms on reasonable terms.	
26 N Wahsatch, 7 rooms	16 00
621 S Nevada, 5 rooms	9 00
Corner Willamette and Oak, 4 rooms	7 00
726 S Weber, 2 rooms	4 00
1126 N Wahsatch, 3 rooms	4 00
431 S Weber, 2 rooms	4 00
318 N Wahsatch, 4 rooms	8 00

OFFICES, ROOMS, ETC.

19 North Tejon street: whole building	25
7 N Tejon, 3 rooms, second floor,	$8 00
114 N Tejon, second floor	$15 00
107 Pike's Peak, 3 offices, second floor	

SPECIAL FOR SALE.

Three superior building lots facing east on North Nevada

A business property on Tejon st., paying a large income on the investment.

A ranch of 320 acres near city limits, mostly enclosed, with good house and barn, cuts 50 tons of hay, good water.

A very comfortable brick house, centrally located on Huerfano st $1,[illegible]

The Tenney house on 125 foot corner, Willamette and Cascade, for sale on easy terms. $7,500

A house of 8 rooms facing south in one of the best localities in town, completely furnished and in the best of order in every respect. A very desirable property for any party wishing a home for immediate occupancy.

Three fifty-foot lots on Willamette ave., fenced, large shed, etc. In monthly payments if desired. $ 300

100-foot corner on North Weber, with five-room house, barn, corral, etc., in good order. 2,100

Not Sale.

I will have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase, who will favor me with a call.

OFFICE, NO. 19 N. TEJON STREET, Opp. Opera House.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head $5 per foot and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rate.

C. E. EDWARDS. JNO. GRANNIS.

EDWARDS & GRANNIS,

DENTISTS.

Office No. 21 North Tejon St.

(Opposite Opera House.)

Telephone No. [illegible] b-14-tf

DR. W. J. BARTLETT

DENTIST.

OFFICE Over postoffice. Dentistry perfectly painless. b-15-1y

C. S. WRIGHT,

Architect and Building Superintendent.

No. 316 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, Colorado Springs. b-5-1m*

E. C. WEBSTER, M. D.

Office No. 7 S. Tejon street.

RESIDENCE NO. 513 N TEJON ST. Has for the past seventeen years made a special study of female and children's diseases. d-11-tf

DR. W. FOWLER

(Formerly Fowler & Palmer)

DENTIST.

ROOMS in Prewitt Block, Tejon street, opposite Giddings Brothers. m-8-tf

Established 1874

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in	$100,000
Surplus	20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Wm S. Jackson, C. H. White J. H Barlow. o-8-tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company for the election of officers will be held at the office of W. M. Hatch, Esq., in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 4th day of March, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A. H. PARTRIDGE,
Secretary.

b-22 td

$50.00 Reward

I will pay the above reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of stealing the DAILY GAZETTE from any of my subscribers. This "stealing" a DAILY GAZETTE from a pay subscriber must stop. I mean business.

H. B. TAYLOR, Circulator.

Colorado Springs, March 3d, 1885. b-3 tf

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® .com

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, March 3.—In the senate at 10 a. m. Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back S. B. No. 261, concerning banks and bankers, with certain amendments, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and do pass. Adopted.

Senator Woodworth, chairman of the stock committee, reported back S. B. No. 71, that it be considered in committee of the whole, with certain amendments, and that it do pass. Adopted.

Senator Freeman, of the committee on immigration, S. B. No. 170, concerning corporations, that it be considered, with certain amendments, in the committee of the whole, and that it do pass. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 93, concerning priority of water rights, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 209, concerning irrigation, that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Senator Howbert, chairman committee on state institutions and public buildings, reported back senate bill No. 12, concerning buildings, that it be considered in committee of the whole. Adopted.

The resolution of Senator Greene that the chairmen of all standing and select committees be directed to report progress on all bills by next Wednesday was changed so as to request reports by Friday and was then adopted.

Bills on third reading:

S. B. No. 93, by Senator Wells, permitting work on highways to be done later than September by postponing the report of the road overseer from September to January, raised much debate, Mr. Moynahan opposing it on the ground that it would not do in the mountain districts. The bill was referred back to committee of the whole.

S. B. No. 41, by Senator Chilcott, to appoint a state agent to prosecute claims against the United States concerning public lands, was explained by Mr. Chilcott.

He stated that the agent was to prosecute all claims made during the war, also as to Indian depredations and the 5 per cent on land warrants. He thought Colorado was lacking a great many thousand acres of land which was due it. Kansas and other states had appointed similar agents. From $50,000 to $60,000 might be recovered to the state.

The bill passed, the emergency clause was adopted and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 104, by Senator Galloway, concerning county government, was read third time.

Senator Galloway said that the bill was in the interest of tax ridden counties, where the clerks of the board of county commissioners were paid far in excess of what they should have received. The fees charged to these clerks sometimes amounts to about $3,500. The bill is in the interest of third-class counties. In El Paso county, which is of the second-class, the clerk only receives $600.

The bill passed without the emergency clause.

S. B. No. 149, by Senator Waters, concerning embezzlement, was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 169, by Senator Freeman, concerning county seats, was passed.

S. B. No. 244, by Senator Eddy, concerning fugitives, was read third time.

Senator Eddy said that the bill lessened the cost of securing the return of criminals.

The bill passed and the title was agreed to.

S. B. No. 140, by Senator Tilford, concerning police magistrates' courts.

During the reading of the bill Senator Barela raised the point of order that a quorum was not present.

A parliamentary discussion followed as to adjournment by the minority, and the senate finally adjourned until 2 p. m.

HOUSE.

DENVER, March 3. In the house, the committee on mines and mining reported against bills 418, safety appliances, 210, coal, and 253, assistant inspector. The committee on education reported against bills 392, teachers' qualifications, 283, school boards, 203, state normal school. The committee on penitentiary reported in favor of bill 108, penitentiary chaplain, and against 146, penitentiary government, and 28, prohibiting contract labor.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and H. B. No. 71, requiring road tax to be paid in cash, was referred to committee on counties.

The committee of the whole then took up the Rollins railroad bill, No. 217, and Speaker Stuart took the floor in favor of the measure.

Mr. Stuart opposed the Rathvon bill because an advisory commission like the one proposed by that bill would not accomplish anything, and the state would only waste $20,000 of money. He held that railroad legislation should accomplish something, and he argued that even in inter-state commerce Colorado could do much, for the matter could be worked like quarantine laws. With regard to the Colorado Central charter, he held that the road, by accepting the Georgetown amended charter, had waived the rights of the Central City charter, and at any rate it had no authority to charge extortionate rates.

He went on to cite from legal authorities to show that the possession of similar charters did not give a company the right to practice extortion in defiance of an act of the legislature. Numerous cases were cited chiefly from the Illinois and Iowa reports showing that a charter is in the nature of a contract, that it can be changed by action of the legislature, and a corporation can not be given greater power than can be conferred upon an individual, and that, like the latter, it can be controlled by law to prevent it from unreasonable powers.

When he (Mr. Stuart) first came into the state, the Denver & Rio Grande had 500 miles of railroad and was bankrupt. It is in the same condition now and has 1,700 miles of road, and has made promises to building several hundred miles more road for the present season, and would no doubt build them. There was no road in the state so ready to bankrupt itself in building new lines. The road suffered for this, but the men back of it, the Palmers and Dodes, flourished and grew wealthy.

A mile of the road costs $15,000 to build, and the miles of the road are each stocked for $50,000 a mile. The mile of road is built for $15,000 and it is found that stock to $35,000 more can be floated on the markets of the east. The people of Colorado are charged to pay interest on $50,000 of valuation on a mile of road which cost $15,000. The natural consequence is that the corporation becomes bankrupt, while the operators become rich.

He simply wanted to show that the Denver & Rio Grande was not without sin.

In closing Mr. Stuart said that he believed the railroad companies would be benefitted by railway legislation.

The committee arose and the house took a recess until 2 p. m.

The house re-convened at 2 p. m. and went into committee of the whole on Rollins' railroad bill, with Mr. Campbell in the chair.

Mr. O'Driscoll was the first speaker. He stated that he felt an absolute conviction of the necessity of railroad legislation. He believed however that the subject should be approached with a spirit of consideration for others. He had already informed the house that he was in receipt of a copy of a decision of the supreme court of West Virginia, a court which deservedly ranked high among those of the land. In the state of Nebraska the feeling is coming rapidly up to that which prompts this bill, that the commission should not be advisory, but that it should also be clothed with power to regulate. He went on to say that Mr. Rathvon had asked the legislature to make haste slowly and he had introduced a bill which could not fail to please those who desire delay. This bill calls for a commission which would cost the state nearly $20,000 for collecting information already in the possession of the house.

Mr. Rathvon called attention to the fact that his bill would put the cost of the commission upon the railroads.

Mr. O'Driscoll accepted the correction and continued: The gentleman says that there is no use to try to regulate rates on a railroad when it is bankrupt. We see the cars of this road go by with Pullman cars loaded with the drones of society, and when we enquire why this is not a profitable business they say that these do not pay. If rates were fixed at the proper figure perhaps the road might pay. He knew that if a low enough rate were charged on mineral from Silverton, the D. & R. G. road could carry 1,000,000 tons every year from that country of low grade ores which could not be carried at the rates charged by that road. One mine owner had offered the railroad company to ship 1000 tons of ore annually if he could get an $8 rate to Denver, and he had been refused. There was a time when ore could be profitably carried out on burros from the mines from which it cannot now be taken profitably by the railroad on account of the rates charged. Down in the San Juan country the people are at the mercy of the Denver & Rio Grande, who charge such rates that the people can make $8 a day by walking out of that country. The people there have reached the point where they won't stand it any longer, and rich and poor alike refuse to ride on the road at the rates charged.

Mr. O'Driscoll continued at considerable length and closed with a very eloquent plea for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Porter spoke next. He said Mr. O'Driscoll had paid a very flattering tribute to his county, San Juan, and he desired to say a word for his county, La Plata. He had gone into the San Juan country a few years ago and had tried to establish a smelting industry, and in 1876 he had abandoned the enterprise as utterly hopeless on account of the cost of transportation. In 1880 he had succeeded admirably on account of the railroad facilities. Before the railroad was built it cost more to send ore the first twenty-five miles than all the rest of the way to New York. He now ships more than one-fifth of the ore of La Plata county through his firm and had never been given a rate not accorded to every other shipper. He believed the rate from the San Juan country was a fair one and it could not be cut down with justice to the railroad company. Mr. O'Driscoll had made a very able argument on the question but was troubled by the fact that he was not a mining man and didn't understand the interest of miners.

Mr. Newell said that he had but little to say on the bill. He did not wish to say anything against the Rathvon bill because there was nothing left of it, it had been completely left out. He would say, however, that instead of the title given to this bill by Speaker Stuart he would describe it as a bill to protect the poor little railroads of Colorado from wolves and coyotes, the people of Colorado. He did not like to be looked upon as he was, as a man with a grievance, but as a representative of Gilpin county he couldn't help this. All that had been said about gross extortion practiced against the people of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties by the Colorado Central railroad were only too true. But this was not the only section of the state which suffered from excessive railroad rates. He proceeded to read at some length from the report of the railroad commissioner in Minnesota in support of railroad regulation by the state. This showed that France, one of the most prosperous countries in the world, exercises most complete control over its railroads, no rate being allowed to be changed without consent of the government minister. Illinois, with the greatest railroad mileage of any state in the union, exercises very close regulation of its roads, having fixed specific charges, but the railroads of the state are still prosperous and railroad building hasn't decreased. The report showed that reductions in rates since 1866 on produce shipped from Chicago to New York had effected a saving to producers of the west of over $104,000,000. He denied that there was the slightest reason to believe that the Union Pacific or Colorado Central could not be regulated. The action of this company in its treatment of the people of his county had been that of highway robbers. He cited rates charged on freight from Denver to Black Hawk in support of the charge, because there was no depot at Central. He wished to say that he hoped that Mr. Ferguson had learned by this time that the right of eminent domain exercised by the state is a power which makes a railroad subject to regulation where an ordinary corporation would not be.

After a little tilt between Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Newell the committee rose and reported and went into committee of the whole on the general order, Mr. Bulkley in the chair. House bill No. 379, by Mr. Hughes, to amend the constitution, was postponed indefinitely. House bills Nos. 8 and 18, by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Peuce respectively, were postponed indefinitely. H. J. M. No. 5, recommending the removal of the Ute Indians, was read and recommended for passage. House bill No. 122, by Mr. Bucklin, to prevent corrupt use of money in the election of members of the legislature, recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee on elections, came up.

Mr. Bucklin moved that the bill be ordered for third reading, and proceeded to deliver an argument in favor of the bill. He claimed that it has come to this in Colorado that a man can scarcely aspire to a seat in this highest branch of the government unless he belongs to one of the money kings of the state. He gave many instances of corruption in the election of members of the legislature. He charged that the corruptible element belongs not to another party but to that large floating element which is in the market and ready to sell their votes to the highest bidder. The money kings when they desire to secure a majority of the legislature have only to supply their agents with money necessary to secure their election. In a majority of cases with this assistance they could secure an election.

Mr. Stirman could not see his way to support the bill as at present worded. The bill makes provision that a member shall not only have accepted the money of some candidate for the U. S. senate but shall have voted for the candidate in order to make it an offense.

Mr. Rollins opposed the bill on the ground that it would be discreditable to the state to send this law abroad as evidence that money was used by candidates for the United States senate.

Mr. Bergh opposed the bill on the ground that money would be used in elections until the millennium is reached.

Ferguson didn't believe that any money had been used by candidates for the United States senate to secure election by members of the legislature, and called upon Mr. Bucklin to give any proof that there had. If it cost so much to secure an election under the present system, how did Mr. Bucklin, who represented a dozen or so counties, manage to get here.

Mr. Bucklin replied that it was a well known fact that papers of the city, and republican papers at that, had charged and charged repeatedly that three tickets placed in nomination in the interest of two candidates for the U. S. senate were placed there by corrupt means. It was for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Ferguson from this charge that the bill was introduced.

Mr. Ferguson replied that he asked no vindication for his part in the matter and that when he did he wouldn't seek it at the hands of the member from a dozen counties.

The bill was then recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 320, Ferguson, repealing the primary election law, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 381, Castarphen, for the relief of E. E. Monroe, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 110, Ferguson, providing for keeping exhibitions of machinery and arts open on Sunday, recommended for passage by the committee on manufactures, was read until the first section was read, when Mr. Gilmore moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

After a lively debate the motion was adopted. Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he would to-morrow move for reconsideration of the bill.

When the report of the committee of the whole was read, Ferguson moved that the portion of the report relating to H. B. 119, the Sunday law, be not agreed to. Ayes 12, nays 20.

The report was then adopted and the house adjourned to 9.30 a. m. to-morrow.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 4th, 1885:

Armstrong, D	Hall, Estella
Bardell, J B	Holdman, S H
Beau, Jacob A	Kearnes, Mrs M
Bloom, Frank	Lee, Dotia
Brady, Margaret	McCormick, Mrs
Buchanan, James	Morrison, Annie
Buck, Sallie	Seecrist, Lydia
Erickson, Corrie	Silvertooth, John
Graham, Mrs E J	Taylor, Miss Mary E
Hart, Mrs Laura	Wilson, Harry

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

R. I. PRICE, P. M.

WANTED.

WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of a bay mare; a little over fifteen hands high, blazed face, white stripe on face crooked and snows on nose, branded on left shoulder with arrow, head pointed up; eleven years old. Reward will be given. Henry Le B. Wills. b-27-6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine road horses and one fancy pony will be sold to-day, at 2 p. m., in front of J. R. Hundley's livery stable. One a fast, combined and handsome gelding; the other a promising, well bred road horse, and the third a fancy saddle pony, for any use. Don't fail to attend this sale. If the day should not be a pleasant one the sale will be postponed till first pleasant day thereafter. G. S. Holmes. 1

FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

BOARDING.

GOOD BOARD and very desirable rooms at Woodside, corner Pike's Peak and Weber, at reasonable rates, by Mrs. J. N. Rennc. o-1-6t

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

S. W. CLARK'S Employment and Real Estate office, No. 9 North Tejon street. cl-1m

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE



The most subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. dwh-7-1y

The Mexican National Railway Company Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the sixth day of April, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may be proper. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close on the 18th day of March, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m. and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. PRATT, Secretary.
March 20, 1885. c-4-td

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of Frederic H. Sharpless, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1885.
c-1-td HENRY LE B. WILLS, Executor.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting. W. W. NEVIN, Secretary.
March 20, 1885. c-4-td

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. J. ANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 14, 1885. wb-14 8

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. F. L. MARTIN, President.
wa-17-5
Colorado Springs, Jan. 10, 85.

Large Clean Rags Wanted at this Office.

FURS Those who have ill-fitting or damaged Fur Garments can have them Skillfully altered or repaired at my store at reasonable prices. My Furrier Comes from prominent Fur Manufactories of New York City and London and understands his business thoroughly.

C. M. AIKEN,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue.
e2-tf

COLORADO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL WILL ADMIT The value of Manufacturing Establishments, which employ a large number of workmen, whose weekly wages are distributed throughout the State. APPRECIATION SHOULD BE MADE, PRACTICAL BY SUBSTANTIAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND PATRONAGE. The following Manufacturers are thoroughly reliable and the statements made in their advertisements are truthful. IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY RESIDENT of the west to patronize these industries.

DENVER SOAP COMPANY

EVERY MERCHANT in Colorado should PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.
NO MONEY SENT TO OTHER STATES RETURNS to Colorado. Keep it Here.
VERY FEW Soaps equal the "DENVER BEST" either in QUALITY or PRICE.
EVERY BOX and EVERY PACKAGE is GUARANTEED PURE.
REMEMBER WE ARE AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF SOAP MATERIALS.
SELL our SOAPS Use Our Soaps Learn their MANY VIRTUES.
OUR SOAPS are made EXPRESSLY FOR USE in Western Waters.
ANY ROUGHNESS OF SKIN is cured by using "HARD WATER BAR TOILET."
PURCHASE "DENVER BEST," "CERMAN" and "COLORADO STAR."
CONSUMERS should notify us IF OUR SOAPS Cannot be Obtained.
ON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION we will see that YOUR GROCER IS SUPPLIED.

Cabio & Flor de Solis

Are the leading brands of clear Havana Cigars made by SOLIS & PENDAS, 462 Blake st., Den. er. This firm are planters of Tobacco in Cuba they having a large tract of low lands that produces THE BEST TOBACCO known to the world. It is a known fact that foreign leaf tobacco shipped to America in bales retains its natural flavor, while stripped manufactured in cigars it dries out and loses substance. They make the best Clear Goods to be found in any market and are cheaper than imported cigars. One trial is sufficient to convince. This industry should be encouraged.

Ask for SOLIS & PENDAS Cigars. If your cigar merchant does not keep them, write to Messrs. S. & P. and they will see that a supply is at once sent.

DON'T FOR-GET!

WHEN you want Harness, Saddles, or anything for the horse, that the

Denver Manufacturing Company

Make the Best.

Call and see their immense stock or write for Illustrated Catalogue.

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST

We do not MANUFACTURE under cover; our Factory is always open to visitors. Our Goods are pure, and made from the best Fruits and Vegetables. Our specialties are

HORSE RADISH, PREPARED MUSTARD, TABLE SAUCES, COLORADO TOMATOES

PICKLES IN ALL STYLES

TOMATO CATSUP, MINCE MEAT, CIDER, VINEGAR, SAUERKRAUT, &C

We buy all our stock of WESTERN FARMERS, and employ a large number of people. Our Goods are sold by all first-class Grocers. A trial will convince the most particular. Write us if your Grocer does not keep our Goods and we will see that they are supplied.

KUNER PICKLE COMPANY,

Established 1872. 22d AND LAKE STS. Incorporated 1884.

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6,000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very outset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region. From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it. The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot." To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow-capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains "diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires. On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle. The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded. These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive. The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years. There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns. As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced. Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved of permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students. The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments, the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of New York University and of the Columbia School Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and these principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives—The scenery surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rocks and beautiful water falls, giving most unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macadamized streets of an eastern metropolis. There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists. The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices. All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public. The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $160,000. It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward. All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished. Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day. In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare.

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater, in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 800, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the union and from Canada, England and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan. It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States. It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. "The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in. Joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Peak looks over them all, down into the loveliest places."

Bath House Last year a bath house was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs. Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. "There are six or seven springs in all. Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the Manitou of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur and soda. Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when needed and then discontinued; their temperature varies from 49° to 56° F.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California arrives 10 45 a. m., departs 10.55 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.05 p. m., departs 10 55 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 2.25 a. m., departs 2.37 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

" 4. Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5 55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	10 50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	8.55 a. m
No. 33 "	2.15 p. m	No. 34 "	11.55 a. m
No. 35 "	7.05 p. m	No. 36 "	5 50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining-chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway

TRAINS.		ARRIVES.	
For Pueblo	10 55 a. m	From Pueblo,	3 30 p. m
" Denver	3 20 p. m	From Denver,	11 50 a. m

Postoffice Bulletin

The office is open daily from 7 30 a. m. to 7 30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and close as follows:

	DUE.		CLOSE.
GOING SOUTH.			
Via D. & R. G.	10 30 a. m.		1 45 p. m.
" "			8 00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.		
GOING NORTH.			
Via D. & N. O.			3.10 p. m
Via D. & R. G.	11 45 a. m		5.40 p. m.
" "			8.00 p. m
MAILS FROM THE SOUTH.		ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m		
" "	11 00 a. m		
Via D. & N. O.	12 m		2.20 p. m
MAILS FROM THE NORTH.			
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m		12.10 p. m
" "			6.10 p. m
Via D. & N. O.			3.40 p. m
	ARRIVE.		DEPART.
Colo. Springs & Manitou	11 00 a. m		10 00 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m		5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 5.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Seaborn closes Monday at 5.00 p. m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days..... 8 a. m to 8 p. m
Sundays..... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager.

There will be music at the roller rink to-night.

Mrs. D. Snitjer of St. Louis has returned to The Antlers.

Mr. N. W. Bacon was called to Denver on business yesterday.

Mrs. H. T. Cowles left for New York yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mrs. J. J. Hagerman went to Denver on the early train yesterday morning.

The El Paso club filed its annual statement with County Clerk Eaton yesterday.

Mr. P. C. Helm and wife came up from Pueblo on the Salt Lake express last night.

Mr. J. D. O'Haire left for the east yesterday to purchase goods for the spring and summer trade.

Rev. J. M. Fulton left for Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday with the remains of his wife who died on Monday.

Mr. George R. Stelle after spending three or four days with his family in this city left for Chicago last night.

Reserved seats for Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart" will be placed on sale at Thayer & Howbert's this morning.

In a little over a month the Mansion at Manitou will open up for the accommodation of the Raymond excursionists.

Cascade avenue will be graded at once by several of the purchasers of property on the west side preparatory to building.

It is expected that there will be a special meeting of the city council some time this week to consider the appropriation bill for 1885-86.

Mr. W. H. McIntyre of the People's bank who has been spending the past three months with friends in New Jersey returned home yesterday.

Mr. G. S. Holmes will sell some thoroughbred horses at auction this afternoon at two o'clock. The sale will take place at Handley's livery stable.

Raymond's excursion party on its way from Massachusetts to the City of Mexico passed through La Junta over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe yesterday.

Messrs. C. E. Foster and A. F. Breed returned to The Antlers yesterday from Denver where they have been sojourning for the past two weeks. They will leave in a day or two for Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Mr. J. L. Corry returned home Monday after a vacation of two months spent in Tennessee and at the New Orleans exposition. He brought with him a southern wife, who proposes adapting herself to life on the Colorado plains.

County Treasurer McGivney has received official notice to the effect that all state bounties have been abolished by the legislature. He, as well as all other county treasurers in the state, will appreciate the repeal of the bounty law.

There will be an illustrated lecture at the city hall to-night and to-morrow night. For to-night the subject will be "The Man, Woman and Child in Hell; Where, When, and Why." For Thursday evening "The Man Woman and Child in Heaven; Where, When, and Why." Admission free.

Colorado Springs can boast of more poultry fanciers than any other city in the state, and the birds as a rule are of the very best kinds. Mr. Matt H. Wilbur, who carried away several of the prizes at the State Poultry association last fall, has forty-three of as fine black breasted red games as were ever raised. These birds were nearly all of them raised by Mr. Wilbur and we doubt whether they can be equalled in the west.

Thursday and Friday nights of next week Planquett's charming opera will be performed by our home singers, for the benefit of Colorado Springs Post, G. A. R. Those who will participate have the work well in hand, and a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment may be anticipated. Tickets, a large number of which have already been sold, are in the hands of members of the post, and may be procured in advance of the opening of the box sheet.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following statement of approximate gross earnings of the month of February, exclusive of the Utah earnings:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$311,179	$ 619,759
Passenger	53 911	111,136
Express	19,228	37,598
U. S. Mails	9 000	18,250
Miscellaneous	3,590	6,549
Total, 1885	$396 520	$ 786,921
Total, 1884	$331,371	$ 731,257
Increase	65 149	55,664
Per cent increase	19 66-100	07 61-100

On Friday night Minnie Palmer will play her engagement in Colorado Springs, on which occasion she will produce "My Sweetheart." As evidence of the triumph that she scored in Europe we quote the following from the London Era: "Miss Minnie Palmer has more speedily won popularity than any American artist we have had in London. Before this clever lady had been ten minutes on the stage it was predicted that she would become a great favorite, and her subsequent performances have greatly increased the number of her admirers. She has a style of her own, a novelty in her method and manner quite distinct from any other artiste in her special line. The lightning-like rapidity with which she changes her facial expression, her comical dancing, her extraordinary faculty of delivering rapid passages of dialogue without a word being lost, her graceful figure, expressive features, and bright, ringing voice combined with her keen sense of humor in making up a performance altogether unique.

BORN.

JACKSON.—To the wife of P. B. Jackson, February 27, a son, weight 11½ pounds.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

10 cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 1 Pike's Peak Avenue. 3-26-tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods. We guarantee the best work in these departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce is made from the freshest, purest and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it, waste, labor, anxiety and disappointment are prevented.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. IANATIUS BENTLEY, Assignee. m-24-tf

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7 30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

HO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The annual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 5th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route. It is not the only line, but it has merits of [illegible] rays of by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

AT ACTUAL COST AND BELOW COST,

For Positively One Week Only!

In order to reduce stock and make room for new goods now arriving and about to arrive we have selected about 800 volumes of fine standard miscellaneous BOOKS, in sets and single volumes, which we have marked at ruinously low prices. It is needless to say that such an opportunity to replenish one's library has never before occurred in Colorado Springs, and probably will never occur again. Every book is marked in plain figures on our second counter and shelf section.

March 4th, 1885

Thayer & Howbert

s-9-tf

Paine's English Literature

FOR SALE BY

J. K. Cosgriff

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. b-25-tf

W. L. [illegible] & Bro.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 69. j-5-tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evo'g, March 6.

ONLY APPEARANCE

Of "the Idol of Two Hemispheres," prior to her departure for Europe,

Minnie Palmer.

Her first appearance in this city since her Brilliantly Successful English engagements, in Mr William Gill's Successful Comedy, rewritten and revised, (music and costumes new).

"MY SWEETHEART!"

The London Court Journal says:—No other actress on the stage combines in herself all the gifts and graces possessed by the fair American, Minnie Palmer, viz: youth, beauty, comedy, pathos, singing, dancing and graceful movements.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats on sale at Thayer & Howbert's on Wednesday morning c-4-3

TRUNKS,
Travelling Bags,
Ladies' Shopping Bags,
Satchels, Etc., Etc.

HARNESS,
Light and Heavy.
Ladies' & Gents' Saddles

PRICES more reasonable than at any other place in the state of Colorado.

H. T. O'BRIEN

No. 105 S. Tejon st.

Repairing Done Promptly. c-3-3w-1m

El Paso Coal,

$3 PER TON.

Bacon & Carr, Agents. c-2-tf

Man of all Work.

Parties wanting work of any kind done address J. H. HOLMES, Box 696. All orders shall receive prompt attention. b-19-1m*

THE [illegible] OF

Our Embroideries Has Arrived

AT LAST AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE WORK

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THIS

Important Line of Goods,

AND INVITE THE LADIES TO

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

WE STILL HAVE A NUMBER OF

Remnants of Dress Goods,

AND BARGAINS GUARANTEED.

GIDDINGS BROS. m-19-tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1873.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

IN ALL SORTS OF THINGS AT

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

SPECIAL NOTICE!

JUST OPENED

NEW STYLES SPRING JERSEYS.

All Styles; Tailor Finished; French and Braided in Plain and Gold and Silver FROM $1.25 TO $6.00 EACH. Marked LOW. Come and see the new Jerseys at the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 101 Pike's Peak Avenue. Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,

"Veritas ad finem." d-3-tf

THE COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE, MINING, AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

104 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. T. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

[illegible] SALE!

No. 27.

A Palatial Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, upon a large lot, we have one of the finest houses in every respect in this city. It is attractively unique in design and substantially constructed after the most modern plans and with the most modern conveniences, has 14 rooms, including bathroom; all rooms wainscoted four feet high with selected Georgia pine; double floors throughout the house, principal rooms have solid oak floors; large halls and staircases, panelled with selected native woods; woodwork throughout is polished native woods—no paint in the house; large closets and pantries and ample cellar, hot and cold water and gas pipes on both floors, lovely porches and beautiful lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits. Stable for three horses; large hay mow; carriage and chicken house. The house has open fire places and open grates in the principal rooms, and handsome brick and tiled mantels. WE CAN SELL THIS PROPERTY FOR LESS THAN COST. Furniture for sale also. This is

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

No. 25.

A 10-Acre Suburban Gem.

Just south of the city, on a much-travelled road, is a property of 10 acres, highly improved, every acre under ditch, unlimited water for the land, lovely lawn, fruit trees and small fruits in abundance, ornamental and shade trees, affording cool resorts in the sunniest summer seasons. Beautiful cottage of seven rooms, buried in creeping vines and shaded with surrounding trees. The place cuts 40 tons of hay. Fine fish ponds could be made on it and it might be converted into a popular home for invalids and health-seekers at all seasons, its location and surroundings making it cool in summer and warm in winter.

No. 1.

MANITOU PARK!

We offer for sale the

Magnificent estate

So well known as "MANITOU PARK," consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres of Patented land, which, from its peculiar topographical location and surroundings controls a practically unlimited cattle range and pasture, and hundreds of acres of the finest hay land.

Parts of this estate are laid off into IMPROVED FARMS there being about 4,000 acres of farm or grass land.

The GRAZING portion of the estate, more or less wooded, comprises 6,000 acres, which is supplemented by thousands more subject to control by whoever owns the Park.

A well stocked TROUT STREAM traverses the Park from north to south, about twelve miles of which are contained in the estate. This stream was stocked with the SALMO FONTINALIS, or Eastern trout in 1875-6, and these fish have taken entire possession of its waters, to the exclusion of the inferior native trout. The surrounding forests abound with DEER AND MOUNTAIN GROUSE and other game, affording unexcelled hunting grounds.

Besides the improved farms referred to, there is on the estate THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL, a very popular summer resort for our Colorado people. It is a three-story structure, solidly built of timber on a stone foundation, with stone chimneys. It contains three sitting rooms, sixteen bed rooms, a good kitchen, and servants' rooms and offices. It is appropriately furnished. The range and kitchen appliances are of the best. Two detached cottages, a billiard and ball room, a laundry and a ten-stall livery stable, with coach house for six carriages, form part of the establishment.

The location of the hotel is superb; the surrounding views grand, and it is the favorite summer resort of the citizens of Colorado Springs especially.

Included in the property is an extensive THOUT FARM and large fish ponds. Here, over a magnificent spring gushing out of a limestone cliff, is a large fish hatching house. A five room house, stable, corrals, fish ponds for young fry of different sizes, and a good fenced hay meadow or pasture, complete this establishment. Half a mile from the house is an artificial lake of fifteen acres, which serves as a home or haven for the larger fish to congregate in and mature. Between the big spring and the lake, the water flows through a well protected narrow valley, with willows and brushwood and beaver dams, comprising the most perfect natural surroundings for successful trout culture imaginable.

The improved farms on the estate are in excellent condition and well equipped with farm houses, stables, barns, cattle paddocks, stockyards, blacksmith shops, dairies, milking paddocks, ice houses, etc., etc. Although the RAINFALL in the Park is considerably in excess of that on the plains, several miles of canal are built to supply the necessary water for irrigation.

The barriers erected by nature form sufficient obstacles against encroachment on many parts of the boundary line of the estate, but there are, besides these barriers, eleven miles of fencing, including the fencing on the improved farms.

Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the Park and it now certainly forms a property which any man might be proud to possess, and is moreover in condition to become a paying investment for any one who will utilize for all it is worth.

We offer it at a figure much within its cost, and which makes it an exceedingly cheap property.

Parties wishing a more detailed description, with a view to buying, can obtain a pamphlet descriptive of the estate by calling at our office, 104 Tejon street.

No. 26.

North Tejon Residence.

A lovely two-story residence of 8 rooms, pantries, large cabins and linen closet, large and conveniently arranged kitchen; good stone cellar. Barn and carriage house. City water on premises and in the barn. This beautiful residence is situated upon a corner lot 50x190 feet, in the best part of the town, surrounded by other handsome houses. The lot is seeded in grass, making a pretty lawn, covered with well set fruit, evergreens and other ornamental trees, and is just the home you are looking after.

No. 22.

Pike's Peak Business.

A valuable business property on Pike's Peak avenue, consisting of a full lot on which is a first-class building, which should fetch good rentals. The improvements soon to be made on this avenue will attract increased attention to it as a business mart and render properties located thereon more valuable and better income bearers.

No. 23.

Cor. Weber Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, we can offer parties desiring a handsome cottage on a handsome corner just the thing to suit their ideas. The lot is 50x190 feet, beautifully grassed and terraced in the rear. The house is carefully and substantially constructed, has four rooms, closets, pantries, etc; walls neatly papered; ceilings ten feet high; good cellar. Fine large wood and coal house. Nice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees all around the house. City water on the premises.

No. 24.

Cascade Avenue Residence.

A good house on Central Cascade avenue, about two blocks from The Antlers; has four large rooms; all necessary outhouses; lot nicely fenced; lovely lawn and trees; water on premises. Call and see about it. Cascade avenue property is evidently on the boom up.

No. 2.

BROADMOOR DAIRY AND Stock - Farm!

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,600 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture land and valuable timber. A very extensive range, with water in abundance from ever living springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it. The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of practically new barbed wire fence of four wires. The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace:

RESIDENCE of two stories, first story of stone, stone cellar, 18 rooms, including bath room. Hot water furnace and stand pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces, hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with conducting pipes carrying hot and cold water throughout the premises; lovely lawn, trees, orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes.

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc.

New stable, double boarded and tar paper lined; furnished with all modern, labor-saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 30 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc.

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and steers, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and grades, with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, harness, etc., complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired.

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale.

The proximity of this ranch to the city, makes it particularly desirable for a party whose business would require him to travel frequently to and fro. THE RESIDENCE being exactly three miles from the Colorado Springs postoffice.

No. 14.

Fine Farming Tract.

We offer a piece of 320 acres on Kiowa creek, 10 miles from a post office and railroad station, which will make a valuable farm. Plenty of water and splendid location. The price, for a short time only, is much less than the place is worth. Call and get particulars.

No. 12.

An A 1 Hay Ranch.

One of the very best hay ranches in this county, consisting of 480 acres of land particularly well adapted to ALFALFA raising. Cuts 200 tons of the finest hay put up in El Paso county, as it is now, but can readily be made to yield 500 tons of alfalfa and hay per annum. Ample ditch rights go with the farm, which is well fenced, has a large and substantially built barn and other improvements.

No. 19.

Business Chance.

We offer a paying, established business for sale for a short time. Very little ready money will be required to purchase. The business is peculiarly suitable for a couple of ladies desiring profitable occupation, or for a man and wife. The chance will soon be snapped up. First come, first served.

No. 15.

Horses and Sheep.

We have for sale 100 head of horses, consisting of brood mares and colts.

Also 3,000 Lincolnshire and Merino sheep, crossed. A first-class flock. Now is the time to buy them.

In addition to the above we have other ranches and improved city properties. We also have some splendid residence corner lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber sts. Also a list of the best lots and improved properties in Manitou, Pueblo, Crested Butte and Glenwood Springs.

We collect rents and other claims, effect insurances on property and life. Draw deeds, leases and other documents carefully. Examine and pass upon titles to Real Estate and other instruments of writing.

We Can Sell Some "OLD MAN" Mining Shares.

CALL at 104 Tejon Street

JOHN POTTER. M. T. DeCOURSEY.